The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1857.
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THE ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK RETURNS.

THE STATE PROBABLY DEMOCRATIC.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE SENATE.

The returns of the Election in this State are still far from complete. The State is probably Democratic, but the Republicans have elected 18 out of the 32 Senators, securing a continuance of their majority in that body. The Assembly is probably Democratic; we have returns electing 103 members, of whom 51 are Democrats and 52 Republicans, with about half the Assembly Districts to hear from.

The vote for Secretary of State in sixty counties shows the following majorities:

Democratic majorities	42,497
Republican majorities	34,119
Democrats ahead	8,378

The Senate stands as follows:

Republicans	18
Democrats	13
Fusion (Rep. and Am.)	1
Total	32

Table of Majorities.

	—1857— Secretary of State.		—1856— President.	
Counties.	Rep. Clapp.	Dem. Tucker.	Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buchanan.
Albany*	—	3500	—	2690
Allegany	1500	—	4905	—
Broome*	702	—	2191	—
Cattaraugus*	500	—	3308	—
Cayuga*	2500	—	5217	—
Chautauque	1000	—	5190	—
Chemung	—	200	875	—
Chenango*	850	—	2052	—
Columbia	100	—	798	—
Cortland	700	—	—	—
Clinton	100	—	—	—
Delaware	1500	—	2260	—
Dutchess	—	500	—	—
Erie*	—	3700	—	635
Essex	500	—	—	—
Franklin	100	—	—	—
Fulton	154	—	1219	—
Genesee*	1500	—	2186	—
Greene*	—	1000	—	182
Hamilton	—	—	—	101
Herkimer*	950	—	3424	—
Jefferson*	1000	—	4753	—
Kings	—	3053	—	6318
Lewis	500	—	2010	—
Livingston	—	700	1945	—
Montgomery	237	—	1591	—
Madison	368	—	4451	—
Monroe*	700	—	2901	—
New-York*	—	22588	—	242—
Niagara	667	—	2042	41—
Onondaga	2000	—	5844	—
Ontario	1000	—	2909	—
Orange	—	689	326	—
Oneida*	1040	—	4876	—
Oswego	1000	—	—	—
Orleans	1150	—	—	—
Otsego	—	100	4563	—
Putnam	—	554	—	133
Queens	—	1200	—	—
Rensselaer	—	1500	738	—
Richmond	—	910	—	—
Rockland	—	700	—	—
St. Lawrence*	3500	—	7748	—
Saratoga	—	100	2078	—
Schenectady	300	—	927	—
Schuyler	—	100	1561	—
Suffolk	1000	—	348	—
Seneca	—	115	538	—
Schoharie	—	800	—	461
Sullivan	—	500	107	—
Steuben*	2000	—	4053	—
Tioga*	200	—	1177	—
Tompkins*	1400	—	2589	—
Ulster*	—	1500	—	1098
Washington	77	—	3542	—
Warren	250	—	1196	—
Wayne*	1200	—	3777	—
Wyoming*	1074	—	2155	—
Westchester*	—	1388	—	150
Yates*	1000	—	2079	—
Totals	34,119	42,497 34,119		
Democrats ahead		8,378		

* Complete.

SENATE—Members Elected.

I....Joshua B. Smith, Dem.
II....Samuel Sloan, Dem.
III....Francis B. Spinola, Dem.
IV....John C. Mather, Dem.
V....Smith Ely, Jr., Dem.
VI....Richard Schell, Jr., Dem.
VII....John Doherty, Dem.
VIII....Benjamin Brandreth, Dem.
IX....Richard M. Tuthill Dem.
X....Geo. W. Pratt, Dem.
XI....Wm. G. Mandeville, Dem.
XII....J. D. Willard, Dem.
XIII....G. Y. Johnson, Rep. and Am.
XIV....Charles Hathaway, Rep.
XV....Geo. G. Scott, Dem.
XVI....R. A. Loveland, Rep.
XVII....Wm. A. Wheeler, Rep.
XVIII....Joseph A. Willard, Rep.
XIX....Alrick Hubbell, Rep.
XX....A. H. Laflin, Rep.
XXI....Cheney Ames, Rep.
XXII....James Noxon, Rep.
XXIII....John J. Foote, Rep.
XXIV....Lyman Truman, Rep.
XXV....A. B. Williams, Rep.
XXVI....Truman Boardman, Rep.
XXVII....Alex. S. Diven, Rep.
XXVIII....John E. Paterson, Rep.
XXIX....Horatio Stow, Ind. Rep.
XXX....John B. Halsted, Rep.
XXXI....James Wadsworth, Dem.
XXXII....John P. Darling, Rep.

Senate—Republicans....18
Democrats....13
Fusion, (Rep. and Am.)....1—32

ASSEMBLY—Members Elected.

Albany....1. Dwight Bacheller, Rep.
2. George Wolford, Rep.
3. Cornelius W. Armstrong, Dem.
4. Charles H. Adams, Rep.
Allegany....2. W. F. Jones, Rep.
Broome....John S. Palmer, Rep.
Cayuga....1. David B. Baldwin, Rep.
2. C. M. Abbott, Rep.
Cattaraugus....1. H. Van Aernam, Rep.
2. W. Buffington, Jr., Rep.
Chautauque....1. H. Bliss, Rep.
2. Chas. B. Green, Rep.
Chemung....John Haggerty, Dem.
Chenango....1. Truxton G. Lamb, Rep.
2. Wm. Kales, Rep.
Columbia....1. D. Miller, Rep.
2. Lorenzo D. Gile, Rep.
Cortland....N. Bouton, Rep.
Erie....1. A. P. Laning, Dem.
2. A. J. McNett, Dem.
3. J. S. Wheelock, Dem.
4. Asher Avery, Rep.
Genesee....F. D. Kingman, Rep.
Greene....David B. Armstrong, Dem.
Herkimer....1. W. Coppernall, Rep.
2. Harris Lewis, Rep.
Kings....1. John A. Vorhees, Dem.
2. Moses S. Beach, Dem.
3. Harmanus B. Duryea, Rep.
4. David M. Chauncey, Dem.
5. John A. Dayton, Dem.
6. John Hanford, Dem.
7. George W. Bleecker, Dem.
Lewis....Homer Collins, Rep.
Livingston....1. John H. Jones, Jr., Dem.
Madison....1. Lester M. Case, Rep.
2. R. Riddle, Dem.
Monroe....1. Jarvis Lord, Dem.
2. J. Parsons, Dem.
3. R. Staples, Rep., (probably.)
Montgomery....Hezekiah Baker, Rep.
Niagara....2. Burt Van Horn, Rep.
New-York....1. J. L. Smith, Dem.
2. Fitzgerald, Ind., Dem.
3. Richard Winne, Dem.
4.
5. A. T. Delancy, Dem.
6. G. A. Jeremiah, Dem.
7. Philip W. Engs, Dem.
8. James H. Lynch, Dem.
9. Thomas Jones, Jr., Dem.
10. J. W. Chandler, Dem.
11. Noah D. Childs, Dem.
12. Wm. Gage, Dem.
13. D. T. Chatfield, Dem.
14. D. J. Crane, Dem.
15. Ed. A. Moore, Dem.
16. George Weir, Dem.
17. G. W. Dyckman, Dem.
Oneida....1. Henry R. Hart, Dem.
2. Wm. J. McKown, Rep.
3. G. Halley, Rep.
4. Reuben Knight, Rep.
Onondaga....1. James Frazee, Rep.
2. Thos. G. Alvord, Dem.
3. Q. S. Holbrook, Rep.
Ontario....1. Volney Edgarton, Rep.
2. Ira R. Peck, Rep.
Orleans....A. Hutchinson, Rep.
Oswego....1. W. Baldwin, Dem.
2. John J. Walcott, Rep.
3. C. S. Sage, Rep.
Otsego....1. Chas McLean, Dem.
2. D. M. Hard, Rep.
Queens....1. E. A. Laurence, Dem.
2. J. L. Hendrickson, Dem.
Rensselaer....1. J. C. Osgood, Dem.
[illegible]....2. Daniel Fish, Rep.
3. Martin Miller, Dem.
Richmond....M. Hubbard, Dem.
Rockland....W. J. Wyant, Dem.
Saratoga....1. John Fulton, Dem.
Schenectady....A. McIntosh, Rep.
Schoharie....J. H. Salisbury, Dem.
Schuyler....Henry Fish, Dem.
Seneca....A. Woodworth, Dem.
St. Lawrence....1. Harlow Goddard, Rep.
2. Wm. Briggs, Rep.
Steuben....1. R. B. Van Valkenburg, Rep.
2. W. Barnes, Rep.
3. W. S. Hall, Dem.
Suffolk....1. G. P. Mills, Dem.
2. George Howell, Dem.
Sullivan....J. K. Gardner, Dem.
Tioga....W. P. Raymond, Rep.
Tompkins....E. S. Estee, Rep.
Washington....1. T. H. Walker, Rep.
2. Ralph Richards, Rep.
Wayne....1. E. W. Sentell, Rep.
2. D. C. Estes, Rep.
Westchester....1. A. B. Tappan, Dem.
Wyoming....C. Rawson, Rep.
Yates....J. Mather, Rep.
Warren....A. Robertson, Rep.

Assembly—(so far)—Republicans....52
Democrats....51
Total....103

THE NEW CANAL BOARD.

Lieut. Governor	H. R. Selden. *
Secretary of State	G. J. Tucker. †
Comptroller	S. E. Church. †
Treasurer	J. V. Vanderpool. †
Attorney General	Lyman Tremain. †
State Engineer and Surveyor	V. R. Richmond. †
Canal Commissioners	J. M. Jaycox. † C. H. Sherrill. * S. S. Whallen. ‡

* Republicans, 2; † Democrats, 6; ‡ American, 1.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

Republican Victory—Randall Elected.

Milwaukee, Wis., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Complete returns of the election have been received from the following counties: Milwaukee City and County, Cross, Democratic candidate for Governor, 3,349 majority. In Rock County, Randall, Republican candidate, has 1,800 majority; in Kane County, 321; in Racine, 300; in Kenosha, 200; in Walworth, 1,000; in Waukesha, 600.

The *Daily Wisconsin* of this evening says the returns come in favorable to Randall, the Republican candidate, who is undoubtedly elected by 5,000 majority.

The Democratic majority of last year in this County is diminished one thousand votes this year.

The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Chicago, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The returns from Wisconsin come very slowly. Those received indicate the election of Randall, Republican, for Governor, by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Baltimore, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Returns are received very slowly. The City is not complete yet, but the American majority will probably reach 10,000.

Baltimore County shows a gain for the Americans.

Harford County shows a gain for the Democrats.

Baltimore, Thursday, Nov. 5—10 P. M.

Hicks' majority in Baltimore County is 150; in Carroll County, 255; in Harford County, about 250, and in Howard County, about 166. Groome has a majority in Talbot County of 1,871; and in Queen Anne's of 200. Washington County gives a small majority for Hicks.

The returns in the State show small Democratic gains.

Hoffman, American, in the Fifth Congressional District, is probably defeated.

Scenes in Baltimore During the Election.

From the Sun of Thursday.

During yesterday the reporters of the *Sun* visited all the wards at intervals during the day, and we have, in consequence, a number of general and special facts as to the character of the proceedings at all of them. Personal statements were made to them by numerous individuals, of wrongs and outrages either sustained by the narrators or perpetrated upon others. Violent demonstrations were made in several instances by parties rallying under the flash names of the clubs. Voters were frequently beaten and driven from the polls, and the complaint was almost universal that naturalized citizens were either excluded from voting or experienced the utmost difficulty in depositing their votes. In several instances members of the special police went to the Mayor's office and resigned their commissions, others simply removed their badges and retired with a mortifying sense of their inefficiency. Several complaints were made to the Mayor, and applications for additional force at different Wards, but there was no apparent improvement in any case. In fact, as the day wore on, several of the Wards were in the possession of men who seemed pretty much to control the proceedings. Such is an abstract of detailed reports.

Except in the immediate vicinity of the places for voting, the streets of the city were remarkably quiet, and until the time when the returns began to be received there was more quiet in Baltimore-street than has been seen for some time. Pursuant to the request of the mayor most of the restaurants were closed at an early hour, and not opened again during the day or night. There was but little business of any kind done, the election absorbing the attention of nearly all the citizens.

About 10½ o'clock a bloody affair transpired at the De Kalb House, the place of holding the polls of the Seventeenth Ward, which resulted in the stabbing of two men—one seriously—and the shooting of their assailant by some of the friends of the former. It seems that a man named Patrick Kelley, a native of Washington City, on passing the polls, was accosted by Parker White, a ticket-holder, who offered him a ticket, which Kelley refused to take. Some blows were struck and Kelley drew a sword-cane and plunged the blade into the right side of White, and also wounded his brother, John White, in the arm. Almost immediately Kelley was fired upon by some parties standing near, one shot penetrating the jaw and ranging upward into the head, and another entering the back of his head to the brain. Both the wounded parties fell to the pavement after reciving their wounds, and were carried off. White was taken into the De Kalb House, and a physician summoned, and Kelley was removed to the southern Police Station, where Dr. Benson attended him. At 2 o'clock he was removed to Lombard-street Infirmary. Last evening he was rapidly approaching delirium, and the physicians there thought he could not survive over the night. White, who is a son of the well-known engineer of the steamer *General McDonald*, was subsequently removed to his home on Henrietta-street. Great excitement and much indignation followed this occurrence, and it was afterwards difficult for a Democrat or naturalized foreigner to approach the polls. Knock downs and bloody noses were frequent, and not far between.

Shortly after the opening of the polls two opposing crowds collected on Eutaw-street—one at the Lexington Market and the other near Franklin-street—some four squares intervening between the belligerent parties. The threatened space was speedily cleared of pedestrians and vehicles, and the two forces stood on the defensive, menacing each other. Frequently the crowd on one side would drop away, but a feint of attack by the other would rally the strength of both parties and array them in hostile attitudes. Muskets and pistols were displayed, and an occasional shot would be fired by one party as a taunt to the other. At about 11 o'clock it became inevitable that a conflict would be the result, and the storekeepers of the vicinity began to close their establishments. All the stores on both sides of Eutaw-street, between Fayette and Franklin-streets, were soon closed. At a safe distance from the scene citizens gathered upon the corners, and the more timid from the windows viewed this unlawful usurpation of law and order. A number of the police were upon the ground, and by their energy and promptness prevented a collision. At 1 o'clock the unlawful gatherings had well nigh dispersed, but the excitement continued, to a greater or less degree, throughout the day, and the stores remained closed in anticipation of a renewal of the disturbance.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Nov. 4.

At the election in this State, on Monday, the whole Democratic State ticket was elected. The members of Congress elected are Miles Taylor, Anti-Slidell Democrat, and George Eustis, American, reëlected. In the other two districts two Slidell Democrats are probably elected. The Legislature is Democratic.

OHIO ELECTION.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The official vote of Ohio for Governor, is as follows:

Chase, Republican, 160,568; Payne, Democrat, 159,065. Plurality of Chase, 1,503.

CHARLESTON CITY ELECTION.

Charleston, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 5.

Mr. Mabeth was elected Mayor of this city to-day.

CASE OF MRS. WOODMAN.

Her Affidavit Detailing the History of the Persecutions of which She has been made the Victim—Argument of Counsel as to its Admissibility in Evidence—Discontinuance of Proceedings on the Announcement, through a Letter from the Lady Herself, of her Restoration to Liberty and to the Protection of Her Brother, with whom She is About to Return to the Parental Roof.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nov. 5.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The proceedings in this case were resumed today in the Common Pleas Court-room. A large and attentive public audience was in attendance. The argument as to the admissibility of the subjoined affidavit, which had been offered in evidence by Mr. Brady on the previous day, was continued.

MRS. WOODMAN'S STATEMENT.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, to wit: Caroline Woodman, the wife of Oliver O. Woodman, of the city of New-Orleans, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I was married to said Oliver O. Woodman about ten years since. In July, 1854, my husband took me to Europe on account of my health; I had been suffering for a long time from a complication of internal disease and disease of the nervous system. On 2d of November he left me in Paris under charge of a family of a mutual friend, that I might have the benefit of the most skillful medical advisers. For the first two months I was well enough to go out. During this time I formed the acquaintance of Mr. ——, whose mother and elder brother I had known in America. From early in January to July, when my husband returned to Paris, I was confined to my rooms a large part of the time by severe illness. My attending physicians were Dr. De L'eau, Sir Joseph Oliver, Dr. Dubois and others. During April and May my life was despaired of, and my friends so wrote to Mr. Woodman. I have often since wished I could have died at that time. During my illness Mr. —— was extremely kind and attentive to me, and gained my perfect confidence—his influence over me was like a strange infatuation. I loaned him money freely when I had it, some of which he paid back. I have no knowledge of the amount. But about the time I returned to America, he informed me that he owed me about sixteen hundred dollars, and told me to say nothing about it—that he expected to be rich, and would then pay me back double the amount. At that time I thought nothing of it, and did not care what he had had. Upon my return from Paris in September, 1855, I spent some weeks at the country-house of his father, ——, at Bloomingdale, near New-York, and afterwards stayed for a time at the New-York Hotel. While I was at his father's house, said —— returned to America. About the same time he took my little watch with blue enamel case, set in diamonds. In April, 1857, said ——, on my urgent request, returned it to me. Stated that he had worn it in the meantime. A few days afterwards it was taken from a table at my room at New-Orleans. Since I came North, said —— admitted to me that he had taken it; but refused to return it, and he still keeps it as I believe. He certainly has not again returned to me. No one had been in my room but Mr. ——, at the time I missed it, and I accused him of taking it. This, he indignantly denied at the time, and I thought it possible I might have knocked it off the table, and that a servant who came in after Mr. —— had left, had taken it. I apprised Mr. Woodman of the loss at the time, and made every inquiry to find it. About November, 1855, I left New-York for the South, and went for a time to the house of my father, in Mississippi. While there I corresponded with said ——, at his urgent request. By means of my letters and otherwise he had it then in his power to ruin my reputation, and, as he supposed, cause me to be discarded by my husband. In January, 1856, after I had returned to New-Orleans and settled there for the Winter, said —— arrived in New-Orleans. The next day after his arrival he asked me for some money. I had then only $50, which I gave him. He was not satisfied with that. The next day I obtained and gave him $150 more. He urged me to get a divorce from my husband, and then marry him; stated that he had had a lawyer to examine the laws of Louisiana, and that if I could manage to obtain a divorce I would be entitled to one-half of my husband's estate in Louisiana, and thus I could obtain by that means from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars; that if I did not create some difficulty and obtain a divorce, he would expose my letters to my husband, and that there were expressions in them that would induce my husband to apply for a divorce, which would disgrace me. He afterwards called on me repeatedly for more money, and upon my refusing to give it him, he threatened to show to Mr. Woodman the letters which I had written him, and also a portrait of me which he had. He told me the letters which I had written him would cause Mr. Woodman to discard me, and that he, Mr. ——, would disgrace and ruin me, unless I let him have all the money I could get. I had during that period an allowance from my husband of $100 per month, all of which I gave Mr. ——; with that he got along until the latter part of April. About the 25th of April he called on me for money to pay his board bill, which he said was about $280. I had no money and told him so, upon which he not only threatened me, but actually beat me with violence—broke open my wardrobe, and took away my jewelry and some valuable laces, some of which he dropped in the entry as he was carrying them away, and again threatened to disgrace me and to send my letters to Mr Woodman. At this time he wrote the note No. 1. Mr. G. is intended for the proprietor of the hotel. I was much alarmed by his violence and his threats, and obtained the money partly from Mr. Woodman and partly by the sale of of a lace shawl for $125, which had cost me $200, and gave —— the amount. From the time he arrived in New-Orleans, in January, until he left, about the end of April, he obtained from me about $800. In August, 1856, I was at the New-York Hotel. I then gave —— about $200, with which he went to Newport. Afterwards, at Newport, I obtained and gave him $50 more. On returning from Newport I went again to the New-York Hotel. Here, at this this time, said —— took away many of my valuable laces—Point d'Alençon and others—to a very large amount; also much of my fine jewelry; he would come into my room when my husband went out, and insist upon my sending out my maid. Then he would go into my bed-room, open my trunks, take out whatever he chose, and carry it off. About this time he broke a valuable green enameled bracelet which I had. It had cost me in Geneva, at the manufactory, about 2,000 francs. He took it away, and when he brought it back, three of the sprigs of diamonds were missing; they have never come back. At one time, while in New-York, he took from me a valuable diamond cross, worth $500 or $600, and told me he had lost it. He put an advertisement in the *Herald* for it; this he afterwards returned. During the same Autumn, 1856, at the New-York Hotel, I had $85, which I laid apart to pay a bill of Mrs. Dieden, dressmaker, for $82. This money was in a trunk which was standing open. No one was in the room but Mr. —— and myself. When my girl Jane came in, directly I told her to take the money and go and pay Mrs. Dieden's bill. She looked for the money, but it was gone, and could not be found. —— afterwards acknowledged to me that he took five dollars of it, and laughed. About the same time, Mr. Woodman gave me the money to pay for some small articles of furniture which I had ordered. —— took away most of this money—all but $25 and I was obliged to make some excuse for not taking the articles to the people from whom I had bought them. Last winter said —— went to New-Orleans again. A few days after his arrival he came to me and asked me to give him $100, which I did—and afterwards I gave him all my allowance, say $100 a month. During that winter he persecuted me constantly with threats and exactions. When I was going to a ball in the evening, he would come into my room and take my jewelry and put it into his pocket, and refuse to let me have it to wear unless I gave him money, telling me that if I went without if Mr. Woodman would insist upon knowing where it was gone—so I would make every effort to raise money for him—sell everything in my power—my dresses, rich embroideries—one piece of embroidery which I sold to Miss ——, cost over $200. Most of the articles I sold to ladies of my acquaintance—made excuses about my health—about going back to Paris, &c. I sold some of my very handsome handkerchiefs, some of them cost $25 or $30 apiece—my velvet mantilla—my lace flounces—a great deal of expensive lace in pieces, some two yards wide, some three yards—two very pretty lace bonnets which I brought from Paris. In short, I could not keep any jewelry or anything valuable in my room. I gave my jewelry box to Mr. Woodman, and requested him to place the same in bank, pretending to him that I was afraid it might be stolen, but, in fact, to keep it from Mr. ——, to whom I told that Mr. Woodman had taken my jewelry from me. All the most valuable jewelry that I have left still remain in bank at New-Orleans.

About 1st April, 1857, I left New-Orleans for my father's in Mississippi, leaving Mr. —— in New-Orleans. I tried to induce Mr. —— to leave New-Orleans, but he would not do so, unless I left for the country, as he wished me to be away from my husband, and made me promise to come North as early as possible, promising not to trouble me if I would do so and remain from my husband as much as possible, but threatening if I did not do this that he would visit me at my father's. While at my father's early in May I was very sick, and wrote my husband, urging him to allow me to come with my brother and remain in Philadelphia, that I could consult Dr. Meigs, also Dr. Hays—one of my eyes being badly affected—but my brother not being able to accompany me, Mr. Woodman came with me to Philadelphia the last of May, where we remained at the Girard House. Mr. Woodman being obliged to return to New-Orleans, he left me with my maid in charge of a relative, at whose house I remained a part of the time; the last of June my relatives going to the country, I returned to the Girard House, with my maid, expecting Mr. Woodman to return early in July, when Mr. —— again made his appearance. Here he obtained from me various sums of money, and treated me with great violence, because I could not give him more. One evening, about 1st July, he came to my rooms and treated me in the most cruel manner; at first he beat me; then he tried to pull my clothes off. I bore it as long as I could, but I feared he would kill me unless I could get away, and I tried to get out of the window. He held me, and I screamed, and the persons who lodged opposite had the door opened. —— hid himself in the wardrobe, and threatened to kill me if I exposed him. Dr. Meigs was sent for, and I removed from my bedroom to my parlors so as to allow —— to go out undiscovered. At another time, at the Girard House, —— took the dishes off the table, threw them about; threatened to break the pier-glasses, so that Mr. Woodwan would have to pay for them; did spoil the carpet, &c. I rang the bell, and the servants came in time to prevent his doing more.

About 6th July, 1857, I went to Boston—to the Revere House. Mr. —— soon made his appearance. I was ill, and frightened, and would not stay there; went to my sister-in-law at Cambridge when —— left. I then went to the Winthrop House with my maid. Mr. —— again made his appearance, and wanted me to give him money. I told him I had none and no way of getting any. He said he would disgrace me and then kill me. He hurt me so badly that I screamed, and the servant unlocked the door from the outside. I then went to Mrs. Hazard; she came with me, and I told the landlord why I could not stay, and that I was going to Cambridge to Mrs. Hazard's, which I did; during my stay in Boston I gave him at one time $15, at another $25, and sundry small sums, amounting in all to $57. He also wrote a draft for $500 on Bachelder, Mauns & Co., Mr. Woodman's friends in Boston and insisted on my signing it. I refused. Then he wanted me to draw on Mr. Merrick, in New-York, which I also refused; upon which he beat me, threw a goblet at me, and behaved very violently. My nephew came in at the time, or he would have forced me to sign the draft. This occurred while I was at the hotel. While I was at Cambridge at Mrs. Hazard's, he came secretly about the house—annoyed and threatened me there. He also wrote and sent decoy notes to me in the name of a young lady whom I knew, representing her mother to be very sick at Boston at a hotel, and urging me to come on and see her. He also sent various threatening letters to me in his own name, and annonymously threatening, among other things, that he would kill Mr. Woodman on his arrival there. On Saturday, Aug. 15, I arrived in New-York from Boston, by the Fall River boat, with my nephew, a son of Mrs. Hazard's; the boat having run into a propeller we arrived very late. I was greatly fatigued, nervous and excited. Mr. Pike gave me a room. Olly and I took breakfast in the room. Mr. —— called, but soon left. I sent my nephew down town to Mr. Merrick to see if he had any news of Mr. Woodman, as I had not heard from him for some time, and did not know that he had arrived in New-York; that I had been expecting him to come North for several weeks, and was very desirous to know where he was. It afterwards appeared that Mr. Woodman had arrived at New-York on Thursday evening previous, and sent my brother to Boston for me, but he missed me. Mr. Woodman having discovered, just before leaving New-Orleans, something of my affair with Mr. ——, had refrained from writing to me. After Olly had gone, some one knocked at the door. I had partly undressed—thought it was Olly come back; found it was Mr. ——; he pushed in; said now he wanted to have an understanding with me; said that I must give him $2 500; that if I would do so, and would contradict whatever Mrs. Hazard might say, &c., he would leave me alone, and never trouble me any more. I told him I could not; that I had no means of getting it. Then he began to abuse me; knocked me across the room; said he would kill me; choked me so hard as to make me black in the face; threw me on to the bed, and up against the wall so violently as to almost make me senseless, and so that he himself was alarmed, and threw a pitcher of water on me to bring me to. Then he pulled off his clothes, and I screamed, and just then some one knocked at the door. I went to the door, and found it was Mr. Woodman, who had come up. During the above interview, —— urged me to get the money by making out false bills, and getting the money from Mr. Woodman, or by taking jewelry. Also, he insisted that he knew my father had given me $2,500 to buy diamonds or silver, and he was determined to have it. When he found he could not get money, he used violence, as I have stated. He said, "Your husband and your brother are coming here; there'll be a fuss; and *I mean to ruin you first, and put you in the gutter, where I shall be.* I hate you, and I hate all your family, because you won't behave to me as you should." I have given above such circumstances as are most prominent in my recollection of what I have suffered from said ——; but even this statement fails to give a proper idea of the system of intimidation and abuse to which I have been subjected. Whenever I met him I always behaved politely and in a friendly manner toward him, because I was afraid to complain. He threatened repeatedly that if I ever showed to any one any fear of him, he would expose my letters and disgrace me, and put me in the gutter, so that neither my father nor my mother, nor my husband, would speak to me, and then I should be at his mercy. To prevent my complaining of his treatment he has said to me, "Do you suppose any body could believe you, that a gentleman beat a woman for money? No—I am smart—I do just the things that nobody would believe I could do." At one time he had a little twisted gold ring which he lost. He insisted that I had stolen it, and used to worry me and alarm me with threats of arrest, police officers, &c. It might have been possibly worth $6, but he made forty times the amount of uneasiness and anxiety about it. I thought I should never hear the last of it. I had a colored photographic portrait of my mother set in gold with pearls. When he was at New-Orleans he wanted to take it to pawn. I told him he should not have my mother's portrait to pawn—that he might pawn mine if he chose; upon which he became violently angry and took my mother's portrait and stamped it all to pieces under his heel. The amount of money which he has extorted from me, since his return to America, is more than $3,000, a large part of which I have obtained by selling valuable articles of dress and ornament for much less than they had cost. This is over and above the $1,600 which he has had from me before leaving France. During the last eighteen months my life has been a perfect torture. I have acted with great imprudence, and have been led on by Mr. —— to write him letters of the most compromising character. He has at times expressed to me the most wild and passionate attachment, and at times I thought I felt the same for him. At other times I have, with more reason, looked on him as a monster, who was determined on my destruction. Mr. —— first obtained a power over me that I had not the moral courage to resist, and the more I attempted to appease and please him, and keep my husband in ignorance, the more I became involved. I was afraid to confide in my friends, particularly my husband, fearing that fatal consequences would be the result, and that either the life of Mr. —— or my husband would be the penalty of any disclosure I might make. During my acquaintance with said ——, he wrote me letters and notes almost daily. Many of them were without signature, or signed with fictitious names, and many of them, when they were sent by mail, were directed to me by fictitious names, of which I was always previously apprised by him. Among these names were Mrs. Andy Hartig, Mrs. Coroline Westroun, Miss Geraldine Alderon, and others. Only one letter was ever sent by him to me directed to the care of my husband, and that one was intended as a blind, and to be seen by him as it was. It was written by way of complaint on behalf of his sister, because I had not written to them, and consisted mostly of New-York fashionable news.

The following are some of the notes and passages from letters which he has written and sent to me at different times:

"Madam: I am not a *lackey*, and after remaining almost an hour in my room for articles you have promised to send me, am anxious to receive them.

Yours, &c., ————."

"In the event of my demand not being complied with within a reasonable time, I shall act in the manner I have sworn to."

"Whether impossible or not for you to get up, I wish to know how you expect me to settle—you understand what—without seeing you. I must see you or *hear* from you before going out, or we meet no more. You act most strangely."

"Madam, I have *awaited* repeatedly, and as often been *disappointed*. I am now determined to be no longer humbugged.

My resolution is fixed—to-morrow will be too late. Before you return from the opera my threat will have been executed. Your mind has not been changed since this morning you had decided upon going to the opera, and if it will enhance your pleasure while there, you may depend upon my being present. I will thank you to send me a ticket, as I intend that during the remainder of my short stay in New-Orleans you shall experience every discomfort that your *false* promises have subjected me to. I am your enemy, and for life; of this I will convince you at the opera. *I shall insist upon seeing you before you go out.*"

"My dear Mrs. Woodman: I hope you will remember *my vow*, and that you will believe it to be impossible for me to again visit you unless my desire is complied with.

This is about the *last time* I shall allow myself to be shown to the door by you, as hereafter my visits will be few and far between. Yours, &c., &c., G. F."

"Wednesday Evening.

(Written in Boston, in July 29, 1857.)

My Dear Baby: * * * * I think I see through your conduct. You wish to put me off until Mr. W. comes; if so, I warn you that it will be better for all three of us that he and I should not meet; for, *so help me God!* I will kill him. Baby, *do not* be foolish; I only want to see you once again, after which, if you wish it, I will part from you forever. Meet me, baby, and you will not regret it—refuse to, and you will make me a demon. * * *

Ever yours, MAY I KISS YOU?"

No. 1.

"Madame: Mr. G. has not only sent a bill, but a request to be paid, otherwise I should not have disturbed your ladyship's slumbers. Your last *effort*, getting out of bed to insult me before your maid, shall not go unnoticed.

I now renounce all acquaintance with you, and insist upon a return of everything. I knew all along that your selfishness and fondness for dress more than counterbalanced any feelings for me, but I did not know that any one could, professing to even like another, act as you have.

D—n you—curse you—may you *never* be but unhappy! Send me my things—everything, or I will come and make you open your *bed*-room door. I have depended upon you for what you promised, and unless you send it to me, or allow me to obtain it immediately—now that I must have it, and have no time to go and borrow it—look out! If you are *too ill* to do what I ask, I will assist you. If well enough to be up to *insult* me, you are well enough to walk a step or two further to keep a promise. Look out, for I hate you and am foaming with rage. Send your answer immediately, or I will kick your bed-room door down if you do not see me *alone*."

(*Written to Mr.* ——.)

"May God forgive you, I cannot; my heart is broken. Whatever may have been my faults, I have loved you most devotedly; it is impossible for me to please you. I have made every effort, submitted to the most shameful abuse, merely to be with you, for I well knew I could not live without the hope of being with you. But never until last night could I think it possible for you to attempt to disgrace me. Have you no feeling? Cannot you pity a weak woman? Oh! I do not regret to die. You can have the pleasure of feeling that I have suffered as much as you could wish. The small portrait you have destroyed—the other you shall never see. My papa will now take care of me.

I cannot see you; I hope you are contented; you have succeeded in making me very sick. Do as you think best, but you must believe in your heart that I have always loved you. If I could sit up I would like to see you. Grant me one favor—keep something I have given you. I am very miserable; write one kind word, it is not much."

(*Answer.*)

"Send me my portrait—you may then go to the devil. I detest liars, and you are the greatest one I ever knew. It is unnecessary for you to tell me again, or that you cannot forgive me. I do not intend that you shall see me again, or care whether you forgive me or not. I wish nothing that may remind me of one so false. The recollection of your deceit will be quite sufficient. Do not bother me any more; send my portrait, or I will write to Mr. W. for it. I do not care for it, but hate one that is so deceitful, untruthful to be in possession of it. Thank you for nothing."

This affidavit is signed, C. WOODMAN.

Sworn to before me this first day of September, 1857. Myer Masten, Com. of Deeds.

Mr. Busteed addressed the Court against the admissibility of the affidavit which was sought to be read in evidence by the other side. He claimed that it was wholly inadmissible, without regard to the question of its competency as legal proof. He contended, as matter of law, that the proposition to introduce this affidavit by way of demurrer or denial to the traverse of the return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, was wholly without authority or precedent, and that no denial to this traverse could be made the subject of affirmative proof upon the side of the person who made the return. If it were true, as his learned opponent had insisted, that this traverse to the return need not be put in if the matters in which the Judge alone was authorized to inquire by the statute were in themselves complete when the return to the writ was filed, and it was the duty of the Judge then to proceed and inquire upon the allegations and proofs adduced in support of the imprisonment and against it; it did not lie in the mouth of his learned adversary, (Mr. Brady,) to insist upon the production of this affidavit or paper signed by the woman in custody to negate the matters alleged in the traverse to the return. Now, those matters in the traverse consisted of simple denials in the very language of the return, to the allegations made in the return itself. Mr. Furness was the first and only person who, according to the laws of God, and in accordance with the dictates of right reason, should have sued out this writ, and for two reasons: First, if the allegations as to the nature of the relations between Mr. Furness and this lady were true, he was the first and only man who should be heard in this Court in the attitude of relator in view of the admitted fact that she had no relative of her blood and no friend of her house in our State to prosecute the writ upon her behalf; and second, if, as they (for the relator) claimed it to be untrue that there now existed, or had ever existed, any criminal intimacy or impropriety, then, *à fortiori*, Mr. Furness was the first man in the land to stand in the position of relator to this woman, and when the excitement of this case should have cleared away, and the anxiety of the advocates had been buried in the deep and sober judgment and reasoning of mankind upon this point, he anticipated for Mr. Furness what he now predicted for him, the universal approbation of every man in the community whose approbation was worth having. And if, as had been asserted on the strength of this affidavit, he hated and had persecuted her, why did he assume the responsibility of suing out this *habeas corpus* and bringing upon himself the censure and criticism of some part of the public?

He proceeded to state the legal grounds on which he claimed that the affidavit was wholly inadmissible. These grounds were, *First*, that the original was willfully destroyed, and the other side could not take advantage of their own wrong; *Second*, that the loss or destruction, if not unlawful, had not been proven, for there had not been evidence of a *bona fide* and intelligent search, there had not been evidence that the search was unsuccessful, and the loss had not been verified; *Third*, loss of the essential parts of the affidavit had been neither asserted nor proven; for the original letters were in Woodman's possession, having been returned to him by Mr. Prichard; *Fourth*, there was no proof whatever that these letters were originals; *Fifth*, proof was before the Court that there were omissions and additions in the affidavit, varying it from the contents of the original memoranda; *sixth*, it had not been shown satisfactorily that Mr. Prichard had correctly represented the ideas of the witness; *seventh*, he never saw her write, and this, under the authority of Lord Ellenborough's decision in the case of Powell *vs.* Ford, 2d Starkey, 161, vitiated the entire document; *eighth*, the affidavit on its face did not purport to verify the exhibits annexed, either as facts or as true extracts; in fact no allusion at all was made to the pretended copies; *ninth*, the statement was made under duress, to the husband's lawyer at his (the husband's) request and in pursuance of a previous arrangement, and was extracted in the house of a stranger, with no friend near her to encourage or console. No Spanish dungeon, exclaimed the counsel, no diabolical invention of the dark ages, no damned cunning ever injected into the human brain, had ever invented a blacker, a more disgraceful, or more cowardly inquisition than that to which Mrs. Woodman was subjected on that night, making one almost blush that he should be akin to humanity. Counsel read extracts from Bacon, Hawkin's Pleas of the Crown, Sir Wm. Blackstone and Hale, exhibiting the indulgences accorded by the English law to married women, and for peroration, recited a portion of a leading article of the New-York Times of Wednesday, suggestive of the propriety of subjecting all private institutions for the insane to state supervision.

Mr. Brady, in reply, stated that the legal objections which the learned gentleman had embodied in his address were not opened to his Honor in a specific way on the previous day, and he (Mr. Brady) rose for the purpose merely of alluding to them because all that his learned opponent had said that was merely of a rhetorical character, he certainly had no inclination to notice. He should spare his Honor in that respect, and certainly should not read an article from a newspaper as part of his argument. He recognized in his learned friend's closing an extract from a very well-written leader of the New-York Times, but the gentleman had taken pains to omit a very important portion of it which made allusion to the conduct of counsel; and it was that very part of it that he (Mr. Brady) would read if he only had the time, for he fully subscribed, to the truth of it.

Mr. Busteed said he had not read it, for the very reason that he did subscribe to it.

Mr. Brady proceeded to answer the legal objections of the other side to the admission of Mrs. Woodman's statement. In reply to the charge of duress he stated the simple facts of the case, beginning with the difficulty that had occurred between Mr. and Mrs. Woodman, and claimed that on that statement of facts the charge of duress was simply absurd. Then adverting to the first objection, he asserted that the paper now produced was the original, because it was the only one that had been signed, and the only one that could be read in evidence. So far as the question of the admissibility of this affidavit was concerned, he had offered it simply as a matter of convenience, in order to save the necessity of calling Mr. Prichard to the stand and requiring him to go over the facts stated to him by Mrs. Woodman, and embodied in this paper. As to the objection based on the non-production of the originals of the letters, he said there was no necessity to produce original papers, except where those papers relate to the direct issue between the parties to the record; where the inquiry is in its nature entirely collateral to the main issue the rule does not exist at all. (Greenleaf on Evidence, sec. 89.) And as to the objection that simply portions of letters were appended, it must be remembered that this was not an affidavit in the case; but, as His Honor had intimated, that it was a mere declaration of this woman, and there was, consequently, no necessity for giving the whole of the letters. In reply to the assertion that no proof had been given of Mrs. Woodman's handwriting to the paper offered, he cited from Greenleaf, page 567, to show that Mr. Prichard's testimony on that point was conclusive, and said that in an English Court the testimony of any gentleman now present would be received to prove the handwriting of John Hancock or of any of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, because those signatures were matters of universal recognition. In conclusion Mr. Brady referred to certain statements contained in the traverse of Mr. Furness to the return of Mr. McDonald, and stated that in those denials Mr. Furness had most gratuitously sought to injure a man to whose happiness there was certainly no proof that he had ever contributed, and he claimed that there was nothing in this case to show that Mr. Woodman had ever treated this woman in any other way than kindly and affectionately. And as to the alleged libelous character of the paper, that could not be entertained as a reason why it should be refused as proof, if it were otherwise competent. He did not see how the other side could with any consistency object even to its publication, for the Court had not forgotten the fact that when it refused to accept as evidence a letter signed by Mr. Selah Squires, which had been offered by the other side, the learned counsel (Mr. Busteed) publicly handed it to a reporter and requested its publication.

Mr. Sickles rose to reply, but yielded to

The Judge, who said he certainly could not receive this paper as a Judicial affidavit. It had been made before a Commissioner, if at all made, when there was no proceeding pending in Court. It was entirely extra-judicial, and, therefore, in the sense of the law, was not an affidavit at all, although in common parlance it might be so termed. The only question about it was whether it should be received as a statement from this lady, and before deciding that, the Court wished to have the testimony of the Commissioner as to whether this paper was read to her before she signed it, and what had occurred at the time.

Mr. Sickles said he had supposed that all the evidence was presented on the point, and that the Court was now hearing argument on the proofs as presented. The view he took of this case, however, would render unnecessary the course suggested by his Honor.

The Judge disclaimed any wish to influence the action of Counsel, and desired that he should not be regarded as expressing any decision as to the merits of either side of the case.

Mr. Sickles said he should confine his observations, which would be brief, to two points: *first*, was this statement shown to be the statement of Mrs. Woodman; and *second*, assuming for the sake of argument that it was shown to be her statement, was it pertinent to the issue here, and therefore entitled to be read?

The Judge again interposed, and said that it had been suggested, on the other side, that a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the application of A. B., for instance, might be dismissed, if A. B. was shown to be not a proper person to prosecute it.

Mr. Sickles said that was entirely where the relator desired the custody of the person sought to be restrained, but the same record that showed that Mr. Furness was the relator here, also showed that he did not prosecute this proceeding for the purpose of retaining the custody of Mrs. Woodman, but for the purpose of restoring her to the solace and protection of her parents.

Mr. Sickles proceeded to argue his two points at length, and in reference to the affidavit, declared that they (for the relator) protest in every possible way against its publication, and should hold all persons engaged in its publication responsible to the law for that breach of private right and confidence, and for the attack on private character and feelings which such a publication would involve.

The Judge was not now prepared to admit it without further consideration, but before taking it for the purpose of deciding as to its rejection or reception, he wished to have the witness sworn and examined who saw her sign it, for the Court did not yet know whether it had been read to her or not, or whether she read it before signing it. The letters that had been presented on one side were obviously hers, whatever they might be, good or bad; they were not only her handwriting, but they were her mental acts—her composition. Now this document produced by the other side was not in her handwriting, and it was not pretended that it was her composition; there was nothing of hers connected with it except the signature, and he (the Judge) assumed it to be sufficiently proved that was her handwriting. Before he took the paper, therefore, he wished the matter as to how she signed it cleared up. This was not an issue between parties at all; it was a different thing altogether, and the law applicable to questions of property had nothing to do with it. He should likewise say that from the outset of this argument, he saw that it was competent, undoubtedly, for the counsel for Mr. Woodman to put Mr. Prichard on the stand and to examine him as to any declarations that Mrs. Woodman might have made, and it would have been competent for him to swear to those declarations so far as they have on the question at issue—subject, however, to this objection, that it would at least be a question whether a query as to any declaration she might have made in regard to the relator would be admissible. This was not yet a motion, as the Court understood it, to dismiss the writ for any impropriety on the part of the relator. The question now was, was this lady in a condition of mind that required her to be set entirely at liberty, or was she in a condition of mind such that, for her own sake, made it advisable to put her under partial restraint—for her own sake, it must be remembered, and not for other people's.

Mr. Brady called Myers Marston to the stand.

EVIDENCE OF THE COMMISSIONER BEFORE WHOM MRS. WOODMAN SWORE TO HER AFFIDAVIT.

In reply to Mr. Brady's questions the witness said: I am a Commissioner of Deeds, and was so on the 1st of September, 1857; I administered the oath to the lady who signed that affidavit; this is my own signature affixed to the jurat; it was not signed in my office, but in a house in Eighteenth-street; a gentleman called on me at my office to go with him to administer the oath, but I told him I could not go at that hour, but that if he could wait until a little later I would go up; he consented and gave me the number of the house and the name of the street; the affidavit was signed in my presence by the lady; she did not read it over in my presence; I asked her if she had read it over, and she said she had; I don't know whether or not it was Mr. Woodman who called on me to go with him; the gentleman who called on me was present when the oath was administered and the affidavit signed; he introduced me to her as Mrs. Woodman.

To Mr. Busteed—That is all I know about it.

The Judge consented to take the affidavit, but said he must confess he had grave doubts in regard to its competency as evidence. Some of the objections raised to its admission appeared to be very serious.

THE DENOUEMENT.

Mr. Brady—If your Honor please, this case has taken such a shape now that—

The Judge—Does it appear in evidence yet that the confinement of this lady is at the hands of Mr. Woodman?

Mr. Brady—Yes, Sir, that is proved. But, if your Honor please, I presume you are to be relieved from any further difficulty in this case, and I presume your Honor will be saved the necessity of examining this paper with a view to pass upon it, by reason of some incidents which have transpired since yesterday. I have in my hand this paper from Mrs. Woodman:

To the Honorable James, J Roosevelt,

I wish the proceedings before you commenced by Mr Furniss, in relation to me to be discontinued and ended, I am not in any way restrained of my liberty, Being entirely free, I mean to return at once, to the home of my parents in Mississippi, with my brother, C. L. Thomas, who is now present.

Nov 5th 1857. CAROLINE WOODMAN.

I have introduced Mr. Thomas, who is now in Court, Mr. Brady continued, to the gentlemen on the other side, and he will return to Mississippi to the home of the parents of himself and his sister, with her in his charge. I wish to read in this connection another communication from the lady:

To General Macdonald,

Since being an inmate of Sanford Hall I have been treated by the General and Doctor with great kindness, and also by every one connected with the house.

Nov. [illegible]th, 1857. CAROLINE WOODMAN.

Mr. Busteed rose, paused dramatically, and gazed the Judge in the face with an intensity which by many of the audience was deemed so ludicrous that they burst into laughter. He said: I stated to the Court, and have reiterated the statement, *ad industriam*, that the only object of Mr. Furness in this proceeding, and the only design of his counsel, was to procure her liberty and her return to the home of her parents. My associates and myself have been introduced to the brother of our client, by whom she is immediately to be restored to her father and mother. We rejoice that our efforts have thus resulted—[renewed laughter]—and that the lady whose freedom from imprisonment and restraint we have struggled to secure is now to have and enjoy the care of those to whom, under God, she owes her being, and who never can treat unkindly the child of their loves. And although, in our contest with the counsel opposed, there have been displays of zeal which none but advocates are likely to appreciate properly, it is gratifying to know that all of us are equally pleased with the termination this case has reached. And, in the presence of her brother, and cheerfully yielding to his right to represent her, we hereby withdraw our petition, and neither ask nor require a judicial termination thereupon.

Mr. Brady—This, of course, disposes of the case, and in the manner which is satisfactory to the counsel on all sides. I have been waiting for the arrival of the brother of this lady, intending at that time to leave the matter entirely in his hands. It seems that his arrival has given as much satisfaction to our friends opposed to us as to ourselves. I wish, however, to state that Mr. Thomas did not come on here in pursuance of any message or direction, but left his home for the City of New-York to take his sister back to the home of her parents before these proceedings were in any way known to them, and has just arrived.

Mr. Sickles—I wish to make an observation in justice to the relator. It has been said that the termination this case has received, is entirely acceptable to all the counsel. It is more than that. It is entirely acceptable and satisfactory to the relator, and accomplishes the only object that he ever entertained in bringing the writ before the Court, to wit, that through some instrumentality, either of the Court or of members of her own family, she should be released from the custody in which she was held. We had his instructions this morning, at an early hour that, at the first moment, when by the concession of the other side, or by the happening of any incident by which that result should be accomplished, it was his wish that all further proceedings should be at once closed.

The Judge—Then you may take a common order discharging the writ.

Mr. Busteed—No order is required. We withdraw our petition.

The audience withdrew itself.

A Stabbing Case.—Michael Castello, an Italian, was stabbed in a row at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night in Second-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital. Three arrests were made by the police.

INTERESTING FROM CHILI.

The Seizure of the Boston Ship Sportsman—Full Account of the Affair—Independence Day—Festivities at Santiago—The New Cabinet—Position of the President—Arrival of Gov. Bigler, our New Minister to Chili, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857.

The steamer of the 1st inst. had scarcely left with my long letter to you of that date, when the *Valdina* came in from the North with the news of one of those, in these days, frequent outrages upon our flag and commercial interests—I shall endeavor to be as brief and at the same time truthful in my account of this affair, as circumstances will permit.

The *Sportsman*, a beautiful clipper ship of Boston, was chartered by Messrs. ALSOP & Co., of Valparaiso, to load metal at Cobija and several minor ports along the coast of Bolivia. The *Sportsman* left Valparaiso on the 16th July, and on her arrival in the Bolivian port of Cobija was ordered by the agents of the above firm to go to a part of the coast called Santa Maria. This the captain at first refused to do until he was paid some two hundred dollars more, assured that the port was a safe one, and belonged to Bolivia. He was shown sundry maps and charts, upon which Santa Maria was plainly laid down as within the limits of that State. He arrived at Santa Maria on the 19th August, and with him an officer of the Bolivian Customs, to take note of the amount of cargo which he intended loading. On the next day, the *Sportsman* having already taken in some thirty bags of copper ore, the steam-corvette *Esmeralda* came into port and sent an officer on board the *Sportsman* to inquire what authority they had for loading metal at that port. Captain THOMPSON replied that he had a regular clearance from the Government of Bolivia and had even brought with him an officer of that Government to superintend his loading and receive or take account of the amount of duties due his Government. He was ordered, however, to discontinue loading, which he did under protest. The commander of the *Esmeralda* said that Santa Maria was a part of the territory of Chili, and that only with Chilian clearance could he undertake to take in cargo. After this the *Esmeralda* sent an officer and marine guard on shore, planted the Chilian flag and saluted it. There was no authority, whether Chilian or Bolivian, resident in the place. The flag remained flying thirty-six hours, during which time the *Esmeralda* steamed off to Mexillones, a neighboring port, and returning next day sent an order on board the *Sportsman* for her captain to prepare for sea within twenty-four hours, and follow in her wake to Caldera, the nearest Custom-House of Chili, there to take out his papers and present himself to the authorities of that port to answer for the infringement he had committed against the revenue laws of Chili. Capt. THOMPSON replied that he would not go to Caldera, that he did not recognize the authority of Chili or her man-of-war to command him, that he was there under the protection of Bolivia, with not only proper papers from that Government, but an officer of her customs on board. He further said he was ready to leave Santa Maria, but it would be to return to Cobija. On the following day an officer from the *Esmeralda* was sent on board to prepare the *Sportsman* for sea. Capt. THOMPSON hauled down the American flag which was flying at his peak, called his crew aft and told them they were no longer under his orders, and that both he and they must consider themselves prisoners of the *Esmeralda*. The crew of the *Sportsman* were taken on board the Chilian corvette, preparations were made for sea and with the ship's own hawser towed her into Caldera. Of course the case was immediately reported to our very worthy Vice-Consul at that port. The *Intendente*, however, found that Chili had emphatically "put her foot in it," and sent word to Capt. THOMPSON that he could take back his ship whenever he chose. Capt. T., through the Consul, wrote to His Excellency that he had already brought the matter to the notice of Mr. BEELEN, our Chargé at Santiago, and that until instructed by him he would not receive the *Sportsman*, and coolly sent him the keys of the cabin rooms, locker, &c., giving him to understand that the ship was at the charge and risk of Chili. So the case stands. What steps have been taken by the Legation in Santiago I am ignorant of, but presume that ample satisfaction will be demanded for the insult to our flag and reparation for all damages accruing to the ship and her charterer.

Now, in regard to the right Chili had to interfere with the *Sportsman*, the case is as clear as noonday. Some years since, in 1848, I think, there was discovered, or supposed to have been discovered, on an island near Santa Maria, some rich deposits of guano, and Chili sent a vessel to take possession of the island and plant her flag at a point of the coast situated in latitude 22° 30′, leaving a miserable squad of men there, which were soon after driven off by Bolivia. The aforesaid island was found to be of no value, and Chili took no further steps about the matter; but Bolivia not only did not agree to the pretensions of her stronger sister, but sent a Minister to complain of her conduct, and to take such steps as would settle at once and forever all questions of territorial limits. That question has not been settled. Every map that ever was published makes Santa Maria and the coast far to the south of it Bolivian territory. If, now, Chili wants to make an American ship the *primum mobile* of a quarrel with Bolivia, why, let her do it, but she must be made to pay dearly for it. No one whom I have ever met has the least doubt as to the illegality of Chili's conduct, and the press of the country have, with a single exception, remained quiet on the subject. That exception, the *Mercurio*, of this city, condemns the conduct of the Government.

VALPARAISO, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857.

Since I last wrote you a fortnight has elapsed, but a fortnight long to be remembered in Chili. It embraced the anniversary of her independence, which has been celebrated in a manner well worthy of a State that pretends, deservedly, to the vanguard of South American Republics. I was one of many who visited Santiago, the beautiful capital of Chili, to take part in the annual celebration. First of all we had the inauguration of the new Railroad between Santiago and Talca, which was celebrated by a sumptuous banquet at San Bernardo, given by the President of the Company. On the 17th was held the annual meeting of the Society for the Diffusion of useful Knowledge among the masses. At the head of this is Don MANUEL CARVALLO, late Chilian Envoy in Washington, and his coadjutors are the first citizens of the capital. On this occasion, for the first time, premiums were given to the well-deserving students, and it made one's heart gladden to see the Indian-featured child, and the poorly but decently clad boy of the masses, receive his reward for having outstripped his companions in acquiring that knowledge which is to be the future power of their country. Educate your masses, is the password that Chili has at last learned to greatness, and with it she will take proud rank among the nations.

After a brilliant concluding speech from M. CARVALLO, nearly all the invited guests adjourned to his hospitable mansion, where they were received by his excellent lady, whom we are proud to call an American—for M. CARVALLO, while in the United States, proved his love to our institutions by wedding himself one of them.

On the following day, the anniversary of the Independence of Chili, Grand High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral Church of the Capital, at which attended the President, Cabinet, officers of the Army, Diplomatic Corps, and other distinguished citizens. The admirably disciplined troops of the line were drawn up in the public square of the city, and a salvo of artillery announced to the listening thousands that a thanksgiving was ascending from the altar of their religion to the throne of the Almighty for the liberties they were enjoying. Immediately afterwards, His Excellency the President was waited upon by the officers of the government and others. In the evening the splendid Theatre of Santiago was opened for the first time, and gas for the first time also was introduced into the city. On the rising of the curtain twenty of the most distinguished young ladies of the city chanted the national hymn, the audience rising *en masse* at the first sound of their voices. The Theatre of the capital, I may say *en passant*, is one that can scarcely be equaled on this continent. It is copied in nearly all its details from the Royal Opera House of Berlin, and has cost over half a million of dollars. The chandelier which lights it, is the largest in the world. On the 19th, every one who could secure a conveyance, and all who had carriages,—and no city in the world of its population, boasts so many,—went to the Campo Marte, without the city, where the President, attended by his Cabinet, reviewed the troops of the line and the national guard, who there went through their respective evolutions.

On the 21st, a splendid ball was given in the Theatre, the parquette of which was boarded over for the occasion. This lasting until 8 o'clock of the 22d, was succeeded on the 23d by a fancy ball, which would have done honor to Newport or Saratoga in their palmiest days. Many ladies carried on their beautiful shoulders hundreds of thousands of dollars, and there was a splendor of dress that I have rarely seen equaled.

When I left the capital there were several balls arranged for the present week, which will terminate the gayest Independence festivities ever known in Chili. How is this, you will ask, that Chili is so gay when every wind that blows from her shores comes redolent of revolution? But the masses care little for the cloudy specks that darken their horizon. Live and let live, is their motto, and, as with us, they leave to older heads and older fogies the pulling of the political wires.

But a word on the politics of Chili. When I last wrote you, a new Cabinet had nearly been organized, but they were too exacting on the able chief who called them to his aid, and he threw them overboard. Since then, actuated by what motive I cannot yet learn, he has recalled them, and the Cabinet formed three days since is composed of Messrs. URMENETA, SOLAR, SAN FUENTES, and General GARCIA, men who are well known to the public, and who may probably raise the State from the dangerous position in which she threatens to fall. I cannot but express to you my doubts, however, that so soon as Congress meets again, which will be in this month, the exactions of the parties now in opposition to President MONTE's Administration will be renewed with still greater earnestness, and the question of voting supplies, and the interference of the government in the elections will be made the ground-plan of future operations against it. Should the government yield to the pressure of party opposition and declare that they will never hereafter take part in, nor in any manner interfere with, by their patronage or otherwise, the elections, then Congress will be satisfied, and the to-be-elected Congress will be the representatives of the real feeling of the people of Chili—not the puppets to be swayed and moved by a breath from the throne. This determination to elect proper representatives is not confined to the capital, where more than two-thirds of the members reside—although they represent distant constituencies—but is spread throughout the entire Republic. Newspapers have been started, and have sown the seed of opposition broadcast over the country; and the upholders of that opposition number in their ranks the proudest names and most eminent talent in Chili. That the President found it necessary in some measure to yield to the exigencies of the people, as demanded through Congress, is proven by his granting a most unconditional amnesty for all political offences, after having resolutely refused to sign the bill sent him from Congress to that effect. He told them he would grant such amnesty when he thought proper, not when they chose to dictate to him to do it. And he has done it. Call it stubbornness, or resolute, determined consciousness of right, or what you will, there is no question that President MONTE feels himself able solely and single-handed to direct the affairs of State to which they have called him, and while we cannot but admire the firmness which he evinces, we cannot but fear that his course may involve the country in a revolution. The first week of Congress will prove how unfounded or well sustained may be our fears and whether "*L'Etat c' est moi*" is the policy of a Chilian President. Great preparations are being made to receive some of the individuals banished in 1851. Many of them are or have been among your citizens. And however unjust may have been the decree which banished them, it is gratifying to know that they return with well-learned (for they were taught by the best of masters—Adversity) lessons of genuine self-government; and these men, who must have been prominent to merit their exile, will, when again before the people, instill into them institutions which have made us what we are, and may serve to make Chili what we would gladly see her, our rival in the practice of them.

The affair of the *Sportsman*, concerning which I wrote you per last steamer, remains *in statu quo*. The Government, it is thought, will refuse the satisfaction demanded by our representative in Santiago, and the case must thus be referred to Washington, where it is to be hoped no half-way measures will be used in bringing Chili to a sense of the wrong and insult she has heaped upon our citizens and our flag. The vessel still remains at Caldera, where she will continue until some decision is arrived at. Her Captain continues earnest in his refusal not to receive her from the Chilian authorities.

Our new Minister, Governor BIGLER, arrived here on the 20th, and went immediately to Santiago. The papers have, with seeming avidity, copied whatever the enemies in California of His Excellency chose to say about his appointment, but we have no doubt that he will here, as elsewhere, make his mark, and be as much regretted when he leaves Chili as was his most excellent, amiable and able predecessor. The latter left a reputation behind him which our ministers abroad may well envy, as his course of conduct here was one which they might imitate to their own advantage, and to the credit of their government. And talking of this reminds me that our excellent consul WM. L. HOBSON has been removed. While we have no fault to find with the people in Washington for any policy they may think proper to pursue, we cannot but regret that one who has so long resided amongst us, and who has probably no equal in superior administration of consular duties, should be obliged to give place to one who, however worthy and able he may prove himself, has still that proof to give of his efficiency. The charge of the consulate in Valparaiso is no easy task, and requires more than any other a knowledge of the people among whom that officer resides—a knowledge not to be acquired in a day, and one which Mr. H. was eminently possessed of.

We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the promised steam-frigates *Merrimac* and *Saranac*. Their presence is very necessary, and will inspire these people with more respect for us than any good conduct of our own.

The action of the Baltimore courts on the guano shipped from the Chinchas in the name of the Vivanco Government has caused considerable excitement here. The courts of Chili gave a precisely opposite decision, and refused to acknowledge that they had any jurisdiction in the premises.

A MAN WHO OBJECTS TO SERVING GOD IF THE DEVIL BIDS HIM.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, a strong partisan opponent of Governor CHASE, objects, in the following paragraph, to thanking God for anything at *his* instigation:

> "CHASE's Thanksgiving Proclamation has come. He thanks God for everything, the people for nothing. He says not a word about the great falling off of the Fusion vote on the Reserve, and the tight squeeze he made with the nigger vote to get reëlected. He has no thanks for those 5,000 Democrats who stayed at home in Hamilton, Lucas, and Old Monroe; and allowed another screecher Administration to be put in power. He is all 'God and Liberty,' 'Pestilence' and Poultry, Corn and Turkey. Well, Mr. CHASE, you may have your Thanksgiving when you please, and for what you please, and be thankful to whom you please, and we shall do that same. We shall wait for Governor PAYNE's Proclamation before *we thank*."

Mr. Alvinza Newell, aged sixty, cut his throat with a razor in Bristol, Conn., on the 31st ult. He was a farmer, having a wife but no children. Cause, a deranged state of mind, which has affected him for some time.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Results of the Election—The Popular Vote—The Legislature—Eminent Men Chosen—The Future, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857.

The results of yesterday's election may be summed up thus: BANKS' plurality, 24,000; GARDNER'S vote, 37,000; BEACH'S, 31,000; Scattering, 200; BANKS' vote, 61,000. The whole vote is almost 30,000 less than the gubernatorial vote of last year, and nearly 40,000 less than the Presidential vote. Mr. BANKS' vote is some 47,000 less than that cast for Col. FREMONT, and the Gov. GARDNER of to-day runs behind the Gov. GARDNER of '56 more than 50,000—a striking instance of the mutability of fortune. Had he retired from the arena, he would have had the reputation of being a very able because he had been a very successful man; but he will now be numbered with the political feeble-minds of the day. He has found his Cæsar and his Pharsalia, and so is ruined—"from the lists of honor 'rased quite."

The Legislature is so completely Republican that it is perhaps too much so to work well for that party. The Republicans will have four to one, at least, in the Senate. They will have about two-thirds of the House.

The House will contain some very able men, who have returned to the places whence they started long ago. Gen. CUSHING comes in from his district, and figures where he played a prominent part in former years. Mr. ROCKWELL, who was Speaker of the House nearly a quarter of a century since, has been elected to it again. Old MARCUS MORTON, who is now considerably past 70, has been chosen by the Americans of Taunton. Mr. DUNCAN, formerly a Whig member of Congress, comes into the House from Haverhill. The Democrats have elected 10 of the Boston members, the Americans 11, and the Republicans 5. The House will be a much abler body than the Senate, though some superior men have been chosen to latter, Mr. UPHAM, a member of the last Congress but one, being among the number.

The Executive Council will consists of seven Banks men and one Hunker Whig, Mr. N. A. THOMPSON, the well-known auctioneer, who succeeded in knocking down his opponents in the Boston District, and in getting high bids from his friends.

Very many members of the Legislature were chosen by small pluralities, Dr. PHELPS, who has been Speaker for two years, receiving only *three* over his opponent. That the Republicans should have carried any of the Boston members is surprising; but then Boston has surprised us in various ways. The Gardner men expected to have from three thousand to five thousand plurality in Boston, and they did not get even one thousand. The Boston vote is small, almost contemptible—less than 14,000—the population being more than twelve times that number.

The Democrats did not vote for Governor GARDNER, as their candidate received rather more than his full proportion of the whole vote cast. They followed Colonel BUTLER'S suggestion, and let the Governor slide, in the hope and expectation of getting most of his supporters for themselves another year. But Mr. BANKS' plurality is so very great, that any hopes which may have been entertained of profiting in that way from Governor GARDNER'S defeat must be given up. One-half of the Gardner men will join the Banks men soon, if they have not done so already, and so will balance the other half, should it go over to the Democracy, and I doubt if it will do so. As to the reserved vote, it is more likely to go for BANKS, when it shall come out, than for anybody else. As to the speculations that are so common here, to the effect that, next year, the battle will be between two parties only, Republican and Democratic, nothing could be better here for the Republicans than to have the field cleared for such a fight, as they would make a Waterloo business of it then. What has happened would be but a joke to what would then happen. You may put down Mr. BANKS as not only good for a reëlection in 1858, but as our next National Senator from 1859 to 1865. He is on the wheel of fortune, and has not yet revolved that point when the said wheel carries those who are on it downward, in accordance with the inevitable laws of change and time.

There are four Democratic Senators elected—two from Boston, and probably 4 Americans and 32 Republicans. THYME.

The Massachusetts Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The announcement in the TIMES of yesterday of the general result of the election in Massachusetts, appropriates the triumph achieved by BANKS as a Republican success. In that exclusiveness there is a damaging mistake. Americans have a property in the victory, in which they rejoice, in the old Bay State, not second to that of the Republicans.

Mr. BANKS, himself a Springfield Platform American, with an entire State ticket, was first nominated by Springfield Platform Americans; subsequently, with an entire State ticket, he was nominated by Republicans; and, later still, without reference to other State officers, he was nominated by young men in the large Convention at Worcester. By the Americans he was nominated as an American opposed to Slavery extension; by the Republicans as an opponent of Slavery extension, with a full knowledge of his position as an American; and by the young men as an American and a Republican. As an American and a Republican he was, therefore, voted for; and by the coöperation of Springfield Platform Americans and Republicans, he has been gloriously elected. The result, then, should, in truth, and that honor may be accorded to whom it is due, be chronicled, not as an American triumph or a Republican triumph exclusively, but as a Union, or American-Republican triumph.

It seems not just to speak of the candidate of the American Convention, held in Boston on the 17th of June, which first nominated Mr. BANKS, or of the candidate of JONATHAN PIERCE, ALFRED B. ELY, and such like and so widely-known Americans, as a Republican simply, or of a political victory which they have earnestly coöperated to achieve as simply a Republican triumph, ignoring the American principles of that candidate, by which he was commended to them, and the confessed American strength which wrought effectively on his behalf, and which, supported by Republicans, has gained for him, and for a sound Union conservatism, a glorious success over hunkerism and the foreign democracy.

This statement is due to truth, which, as a divine virtue, may claim respect in politics as elsewhere.

W.

Speech of Mr. Banks on his Election.

As soon as the result of the election in Massachusetts was ascertained, a number of the friends of Mr. BANKS waited upon him at the Revere House, to congratulate him upon his election. Mr. BANKS responded to the compliment as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is with emotions of pleasure that I respond to the welcome with which you have honored the announcement of my name on this occasion. I am deeply grateful to you for the reception you have given to the announcement which has been made by my friend who stands beside me. There is little reason for us to doubt the judgment which has been pronounced in the canvass of this day; but you will allow me to say, that while I meet you without distrust, it is my choice to wait until morning for the full announcement of the will of the people on this question. [A multitude of voices shouted "It's all right—it's all right," which called forth roars of laughter and applause.]

There is one very gratifying fact, fellow-citizens, connected with the canvass in which we have been engaged. Whatever other results may spring from it, it has given an elevation to the politics of this State which cannot but afford gratification and pleasure to every man now connected with public life, or who may be hereafter connected with public life. It has elevated the political character of this State in an especial and remarkable manner. We have seen on the part of that portion of the people of the State who, by an immense plurality have given, so far as we have evidence of the fact, expression to sentiments and principles in accordance with those of this vast assemblage—we have seen, I say, that they have given utterance to their views, and pronounced their judgment, without descending to those manifestations of personal feeling which sometimes characterize a canvass like that through which we have just passed. The result, however, while it may be that which you have anticipated, you will hail with additional pleasure as evidence of the spirit of manly determination with which the people of this Commonwealth have acted, passed upon, and determined the canvass now come to a close. [Loud cheers.]

Gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to say, that so far as I have been acquainted with the leaders and representatives of partisan organizations, there has never been a bolder, a truer, a nobler band of men, than those who have borne our flag and sustained it in the conflicts of the past campaign. [Enthusiastic applause.] To them, as to you, I return my heartfelt thanks; and have pleasure in saying, that with such support as I have received at their hands, defeat would have been better welcomed than success obtained in other ways, or from men actuated by other motives. [Great cheering.] But for us, with our cause, there is not, and there never can be, defeat, with the American people. ["Never!" "Never!"]

In the demonstration which has been given this day by the people of this State, we find cause of gratulation, not only for ourselves, and for the State in which we live, but we are also gladdened by the assurance that the judgment of this State will be hailed in other States of the American Union—in every part of New-England—in the great Middle States—in the great West, and by many warm hearts even in the Southern section of the Confederacy, as a warm, out-spoken, wise, as well as prudent determination of the people of Massachusetts with regard not only to their own affairs, but to the great principles which should and which will eventually govern the Union of these States. [Prolonged applause.] It is this reflection, as well as the emotions which are excited by the spontaneous welcome with which you have received the announcement that has been made to you, that warms my heart, and relieves me from all sense of fatigue and exhaustion, and enable me to say that whatever may be my future, that whatever may be the position in which I shall be hereafter placed, the honor of the people of this State, the honor of the principles on which the State and the Union are founded, will be nearest to my heart, and govern me in my action on all public affairs. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, allow me again, in the sincerity of my heart, to thank you for the spontaneous and enthusiastic welcome you have given me on this occasion, and to say that your desires are mine, that your hopes are mine, and that nothing shall separate us in the destinies which control both you and myself; and that, in the sincere desire for the prosperity of our own beloved and honored Commonwealth, and the happiness of all her people, you, with myself, will be united in one strong and determined effort to carry forward the interests of every class and every portion of our people. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

Again, gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness. I appreciate the warmth of your welcome and congratulation; and with a renewal of the assurances I have already given you, I beg you to permit me now to withdraw. [Prolonged cheering.]

Reopening of the Slave-trade the Only Means of Securing the Power of Slavery.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 24, 1857.

About four years ago I conceived the purpose of contributing the little that I have to change the issue between the South and the world on the subject of domestic Slavery, and to that end, as a leading question of Southern policy, proposed to reopen and legitimize the foreign Slave-trade. It is not too much to say that the position was extreme. We had Slaves and were resolved to hold them, but there was then the feeling that, in some sense, they were plunder; that the social sentiment of the world was against us; that this sentiment was, in the abstract, just; and we rather sought to palliate the practice of a wrong, than to revolt against opinion and promulge the social principle upon which our acts were rendered right. This I thought unwise. As a plan of tactics simply, I thought it unsafe to stay within the trenches. If merely solicitous to secure our plunder, I thought it best to gain the moral strength of an aggressive attitude; but I also felt moved to such an attitude by a still higher consideration. I saw what seemed to be sufficient reason for believing that Slavery was right, that it was consistent with the higher interests of the weaker race—the higher interest of the stronger—the highest development of society, and the plans and purposes of an overruling Providence; and while, therefore, we were under obligations to defend our present position, it seemed that we were under even higher obligations to advance it and to proclaim and spread the social truth committed to our keeping.

In the way of this, however, there were insuperable difficulties. *The South was not in a condition to take an independent course of political action.* We were under the same Government with the North, which exhibits another form of society. It is the principle of this Government that majorities shall prevail. The North had the majority, both in States and population, and the acts of the General Government, therefore, were necessarily in disaffirmance of the institutions of the South.

To have dissolved the Union would have been the most obvious course to independent action in this matter; but to a dissolution of the Union there was a necessity that a majority at the South should be in favor of that measure. *The majority of the South were not in favor of it.* It is to be doubted whether a people are ever capable of a voluntary act of political dissolution. They may pursue a measure to that end, but it is to be doubted whether they can embrace that end without some measure leads them to it; *and a measure therefore to lead the South seemed necessary even to a dissolution of the Union.*

But while the independence of the South was the most obvious way to a course of political action in advancement of Slavery, it was not the only course, or, perhaps, the most available. The North controls the Union in virtue of her greater population. With a greater population the South, in turn, would be the ruler. *The road to such a population seemed to open through the foreign Slave-trade.* That would add numbers directly to the South, and in widening the base of Slavery it would give room for a broader superstructure of direction. It seemed, also, that it would be the certain means of adding States to the South. With the foreign Slave-trade, therefore, it seemed that the South could come to be mistress of her destiny without a rupture of existing political relations.

I thought I saw the reason for believing that the foreign Slave-trade was the measure to unite the South. It had the merit of action; it had the greater charm of defiance. It would appeal to the interests of every class of our people. It would advance the value of vested interests; it would give opportunity to enterprise—progress to art, and cultivation to the country. If this measure shall unite the South to demand the removal of restrictions, and that demand shall be complied with, *there will be the road to independence in the Union.* If it shall unite the South to that end, and the demand shall not be complied with, *then there will be a road to independence out of the Union.* Thus it was that to take the first step to action—to leave the trenches for the open plain—to bear our arms that we might inflict as well as suffer—to raise a standard about which there could be no equivocation, and to plant it right in the very faces of our adversaries—I proposed, as I have now, to reopen and legitimize the foreign Slave-trade.

It would be too much to say that the object of changing the issue between the South and the world upon the subject of Slavery has been yet accomplished—too much to say that, individually, I have contributed greatly to that object; but the question has been raised as to the policy and justice of extending Slavery; abler minds have taken hold of it; the late Governor of South Carolina has given it the sanction of his great abilities and his official character. It has been lodged among the orders of the Southern Commercial Convention. Another and another light beams up to illuminate its truths from every section of the Southern States; and while, therefore, it is still sagely argued at the North and elsewhere that Slavery ought to be abolished, the issue is coming slowly to be tendered, whether, in the whole range of human legislation, there is to be one solitary act restricting Slavery. That it will be tendered, I am sure. The South will not, must not, can not, stand an eternal culprit at the bar of public judgment. She must affirm herself. She must become to herself the source of law and the centre of opinion, and to the judgment of others as they claim it of her; and, in the hope that in some slight way I may help on this consummation, I have ventured in the succeeding articles to present the views which have influenced my own perceptions of the subject.

L. W. SPRATT.

KANSAS AND ITS RELATION TO THIS SUBJECT—POLITICAL POWER OF SLAVERY.

Extract from No. 1 of the Series.

We have wanted Kansas for the South, and have contributed men and money to the object of securing it. So far we have failed. It is true, the constitution of that Territory is not decided, and it is possible that it may admit of Slavery, and if so, a step will have been gained; for if, under such a constitution, the Territory be admitted as a State, it will give two Senators to the South, and will hold the door still open to the admission of slaves into that country. But it is to be remembered that the condition of Slavery is slaves. *Without slaves, there will be little advantage in having it politically a Slave State.* If slaves do not now go there for the reason that it is more profitable to take them elsewhere, they will not then go there for the same reason. If they do not now go there for the reason that the policy of the State is not settled, they will not then go there for the same reason; for it will always be possible for the people to change the constitution, and if there shall never be slaves in Kansas, even though the constitution be not altered, that State will add little to the strength of the South.

The State of Delaware is nominally a Slave State, but *it were madness to rely on Delaware for aid*; and *Missouri even, which has 90,000 slaves, has an Abolition party to contest for power.*

So circumstanced, it is to be doubted whether Kansas can ever acquire the slaves to make her in fact a Slave State; but should she do so, she must take them from Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee or Missouri—no one of which has slaves enough now to sustain the perfect integrity of a slave system. *Maryland reels upon the line between Slavery and the isms*, and cast her vote for FILLMORE in the late election. *Virginia is threatened with a colony of New-Englanders to cultivate a space she cannot cover with slave labor.*

In Kentucky it has been proposed to manumit the slaves. Tennessee is aghast at the mention of the slave-trade, and Missouri, as I have said, has an Abolition party to contest for power. It can never strengthen Slavery to take slaves from these States to Kansas, and perhaps there is no place in the Union where 100,000 slaves could be so profitably planted as upon the soil of the brave old State of Virginia.

But while such has been our experience with respect to Kansas, a few thousand slaves would greatly alter the aspect of the matter. Five thousand freemen have failed to take that State, but so would not ten thousand slaves. That number of the wildest Africans imported with Boston capital, by a Boston merchant, under a single slave-driver, would fix to the South forever the fortunes of that State. There is not an Abolitionist there who would not purchase a slave at $150, (which would allow an ample profit upon the costs of importation,) and there is not an Abolitionist in all that Territory who, purchasing a slave at $150, would not become a propagandist of Slavery. The South need sacrifice no other son in such a cause, but with cheap slaves we can subsidize the North to whip the North from any field of competition.

The foreign Slave-trade, therefore, will add directly to the population of the South; it will give a wider basis to Slavery, and thus add indirectly to the population of the South. Ten thousand slaves would take Kansas, with her seventy thousand people; ten thousand more would take another State in Texas; ten thousand more a State in New-Mexico; ten thousand more a State in Lower California; while one or two hundred thousand more would brace the States of Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia and Missouri to the firmest possible fidelity to the peculiar features of the South. Under the influence of such a measure, therefore, there can be no question as to the ultimate preponderance of political power between the sections—and *the foreign Slave-trade is the certain road to power for the South, and the only road to power within the Union.*

American Racers in England—A Peep at the Cambridgeshire Handicap.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you allow me a small space in your columns for a few observations on the late race for the Cesarewitch Handicap at Newmarket? The very childish elation evinced by most of the papers in regard to this race, and particularly by one of this City that pretends to a profound knowledge of the merits of English racers and racing, is, to say the least, perfectly ridiculous. Any one who can claim for *Prioress* a victory over all England by the result of the race for the Cesarewitch, must certainly be exceedingly ignorant of racing, or be possessed of an unaccountable share of impudence. Let us see what *Prioress* has done in this race to entitle her to the distinction of having beaten the best horses in all England, as is claimed for her. It must be certainly allowed by those who have any knowledge of English race-horses, that, with the exception, perhaps, of *Fisherman*, *Warlock* and *Saunterer*, there was scarcely a horse in the race that could be called even second-rate.

And now let us take a glimpse at the weight these scarcely second-rate horses gave the mare that is claimed to have beaten the best race-horses of all England. We will begin with *Fisherman*, 4 years old, carrying 129 lbs. Now *Prioress*, who is the same age, carried only 93 lbs. After deducting the 3 lbs. she was entitled to as a mare, we shall find that *Fisherman* had 33 lbs. more weight on his back than the mare—about sufficient to bring a horse and a donkey together. *Warlock*, 4 years old, carried 123 lbs., being, after deducting the 3 lbs. allowed, 27 lbs. more than the mare. *Saunterer*, three years, 117 lbs., which leaves, after deducting the three lbs. allowance, 21 lbs. extra; thus *Saunterer, scarcely a second-rate horse gives Prioress a year and 21 lbs.* Now we will take a peep at the animals that ran a dead heat with her: *El Hakim*, 3 years, who carried equal weight with *Prioress*, and *Queen Bess*, 3 years. Both these animals, as well as *Fright*, three years, 96 lbs., can certainly only be considered as very indifferent third-raters, and, in fact, *Queen Bess* can hardly be called a racer at all, being little over fourteen hands. Now I will leave it to any impartial person at all acquainted with racing matters, whether such a performance as this can be claimed as "*a victory of which any English racer might be proud.*" After reviewing the matter fairly, I think all racing men will agree with me that *Prioress* is only a very second-rate animal, though possessing good lasting qualities, which, when very favorably weighted, (as she certainly was in the above race, as well as the Goodwood Cup,) will enable her to fall through occasionally. *When this or any other country can produce a horse to beat the best English horses at fair racing weights, then, and not till then, can they be entitled to claim a "victory over all England."* The fact of winning a handicap race with a horse which is very favorably weighted, can never establish a claim to such an achievement.

One word with regard to the Cambridgeshire Stakes. I venture to prognosticate that those who anticipate a victory for *Prioress* in that race will be disappointed. In the first place, she will be likely there to meet some new opponents, as well as some of her old ones on less favorable terms. She will have to carry 7 lbs. extra for winning the Cesarewitch, and I fancy those who profess to treat so lightly the effects of 20 or 30 pounds extra weight upon a horse's back, will find that even 7 lbs. additional will sometimes tell a woful tale. *El Hakim*, for instance, who made a dead heat with her in the first run, will have met her on 6 lbs. better terms in the Cambridgeshire; and *Warlock*, instead of giving her 30 lbs., as in the Cesarewitch, would meet her at 18 lbs. in the Cambridgeshire. If *Warlock* was well on the day, I fully expect to hear that he has beaten *Prioress* in their places, if he has not popped his nose in first, which I fancy is very likely to have been the case. Notwithstanding all the advantage of weight, I cannot place *Prioress* among the first three in the race. "Behind the first three against being one of the first three, for a trifle," I say.

NEWMARKET.

The Kansas Election—Free-State Proclamation.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

We have, at the late election, carried every county in Kansas by the legal vote. Every scheme that malignant ingenuity could invent, has been resorted to by our opponents, to defeat the expressed wish of the people. Fraudulent returns have been manufactured at different points and returned to the Secretary's office, so glaring, that the authors of the vile forgery dare not openly sustain them. Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON have refused to allow them certificates, although a corrupt Judiciary has endeavored, by writ of mandamus, to compel them to do so. If these officers stand firm, as we have every assurance they will, in the position they have taken, you will have the Delegate to Congress and a majority of both branches of the Territorial Legislature.

But this victory, great as it is, does not free Kansas. The battle is not yet fought nor is the victory won. A body of usurpers are now assembled at Lecompton, under the guard of the United States army, concocting a scheme to perpetuate the Slavery oligarchy in Kansas. To their action we respectfully call your attention; hold meetings in every locality and denounce them; persevere and perfect your military organization at every point; be prepared to march at a moment's warning, that when your cause and your country calls, you may promptly respond. By participating in the late election, you have shown to the world your earnest desire to settle the Kansas difficulties peaceably; by that vote you have proven that the Free-State party are in the ascendency in every County in Kansas. The election frauds, actually perpetrated to defeat the wishes of that majority—the hellish scheme now being concocted at Lecompton, evidencing that a resort to force *may* be necessary, and having exhausted every peaceable measure, it is believed that the world will justify you in resorting to arms. Be ready, then, fellow-freemen of Kansas; you will not be called upon until that call is absolutely indispensable, and when made, let all, without regard to age, respond; that the enemies of American institutions may know and feel, that an American people, when once aroused, are as irresistible as the great ocean when moved by the mighty storm.

By order of the Territorial Executive Committee.

G. W. SMITH, President.

G. W. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

Lawrence, Oct. 23, 1857.

ACCIDENT.—Wednesday night at 8 o'clock a large number of persons assembled in Pearl-street round a bonfire, commenced firing a cannon; while attending to its operations, the powder-monkey, one PATRICK FITZGIBBON, residing at No. 488 Pearl-street, a returned wounded Nicaraguan, was seriously injured by the explosion of the cannon. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO FIREMEN.—Henry Smith, a member of Engine Company No. 41, and —— Clark, a member of Engine Company No. 6, between whom a grudge had long existed, on Tuesday evening had a desperate set-to, corner of Pitt and Delancey streets. Smith had his nose broken, and Clark's under-lip was nearly bitten off. Neither of them was arrested.

MEETINGS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Mayor Wood's Reception of Them.

Action of the Common Council on their Petition.

Yesterday the unemployed laboring population—or rather an unreflecting portion thereof, assembled at Tompkins Square, and afterwards in the Park, in much larger numbers than on Monday last, when their first demonstration was made. They paraded yesterday the same banner, with the inscription "Work—Arbeit" upon it, (the latter word being the German term for *work*.) As on Monday, they marched through many streets of the City, and announced their intention of keeping up that pedestrian exercise at brief intervals, until employment was obtained for them. Their numbers yesterday did not at any time exceed three thousand, but it was a sad sight to witness so many able-bodied men out of work, and it was sadder still to notice in the crowd in the Park, listening to the inflammatory speeches of the orators, several decent, unemployed young women—a sight never before seen in this City.

The gathering commenced early at Tompkins-square. Some liberal calculators estimated the number of persons present at four thousand. There were nearly half that number mostly consisting of Irish and Germans. The speakers were, with one exception, all Germans. The tenor of the addresses was—not Black Republican, but *Red* Republican,—the oratory of 1848, in the most oppressed communities of Europe, verging even to the terrible oratory of the time of ROBESPIERRE, sixty years before. The "aristocracy" of New-York were to be "killed off;" the "rich merchants" were to be put to death; those who wrought by the sweat of their brow, the actual producers, were not to be thrown out of employment when capitalists, by wicked speculation, lost their ill-gotten gains. Work, the poor people must have,—work, flour or bread. Ladies were thronging Broadway, every day, to buy cheap silk robes, while the wives and children of honest laborers were starving. This must not be. This *shall* not be. The unemployed must first be provided for,—they did not wish to be idle—give them work. But work they *must* have or worse would come of it. Between the alternative of work or starvation, there would be something as terrible as either. The severe Winter was before them. Thrown out of employment, they could not purchase coals or bread for their families. And what man, with a soul in him, would see his wife and offspring famish when bread was to be had for the taking of it.

The speakers at Tompkins-square were Messrs. HUBNER, GELLMANN, VILLER and SCHMIDT, and the above, reduced into a small compass, was the sum of their speeches. They confidently expressed the opinion, that next Monday they would march through the streets to the number of 30,000.

The following resolution was read by Mr. HUBNER, for presentation to the Mayor. It was adopted by acclamation:

MASS PETITION OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

NEW-YORK, TOMPKINS-SQUARE,
Thursday, Nov. 5, 1857.

To His Honor the Mayor of New-York:

The terrible distress actually existing among the laboring classes gave cause to several meetings, and peaceable, yet mournful processions throughout the City, with the aim of obtaining work from private resources, but having entirely failed in this endeavor, and arrived at the gloomy conviction that during the present crisis it will be utterly impossible to get work by individual exertion, the bearers of this petition, viz.: Delegates of the meeting, are charged to submit to your Honor the following resolution:

"To convene without delay the Aldermen and Commonalty of the City for the purpose of ordaining the immediate employment of workmen at the Central Park, Grand Reservoir, New Post-Office, leveling or sewering streets, or any other public works so indispensable for the sanitary condition of the people and the comfort and safety of the wealthy themselves."

Every human being has a right to live, not as a mere charity, but as right, and Governments, Monarchical or Republican, *must find* work for the people, if individual exertion prove not sufficient.

THE COMMITTEE.

MCGUIRE, GELLMAN,
BEELER, HUBNER, and others.

After this resolution had been indorsed by vociferous cheering, the assemblage at Tompkins-square proceeded to unite with the unemployed workmen, who were assembling in the Park. They marched down Third-avenue, Bowery and Chatham-street to the City Hall, where their numbers were increased to about three thousand. They were there addressed by several persons in English and German. Mr. CHARLES SMITH, a poet and bill-poster, harangued them in an inflammatory manner, calling on the Common Council to save the City from revolution, ransack and riot, by employing the laboring classes on the public works. It would be cheap to do it now,—costing only half what would be requisite six months hence. He thought the Mayor's proposition for paying them in flour was a good one. Better flour which they might make into bread, than no bread at all.

At this point a bystander cried out, "The meeting is a political one, is it? Mayor WOOD, the 'Poor Man's Friend,' is at the bottom of it!"

The next speaker was Ex-Councilman HART. He was very noisy, and not a little fierce. He told his hearers that, as workmen, they had as much right to what they had produced as their employers had. They had been mere producers, for other men's pleasures, long enough. They ought to own. They should be the slaves of the rich no longer—for that was what they were now—they should be their own masters, and what they toiled for they should keep, and it should not be taken from them. [Loud cheers.] He would not advise them to rely on any action of the Common Council in their favor. In 1855, he was a member of the Board of Councilmen, and he tried hard to get that Board to appropriate $100,000 to provide soup-houses in the different Wards of the City for the famishing poor, and he could not get them to do it, and he did not expect anything better from the present Board. Mayor WOOD was the man for the poor. He had indicated what ought to be done, but there was too much opposition against him. Let him alone, he would do what was right, for he was the poor man's friend; he would not let any man starve. If Mayor WOOD could help it, not a man, or a woman, or a child, should want a meal. He was the captain for the poor man's ship, but the Common Council were afraid to act; and, if Mayor WOOD were not reëlected, it would go hard this next Winter for the unemployed workingman.

Who was it, continued Mr. HART, who had brought all this trouble on the working population? Who was it that had brought about the crisis that was talked of? Why the Black Republicans—whom he would call black-hearted villains, [tremendous cheering,] for they were always the poor man's enemy, and by their legislation at Albany, and their scheming to rule the country, they had caused houses to fail, banks to suspend, and merchants to discharge their workmen.

So Mr. HART continued to talk, and the crowd continued to cheer. Other speakers, (mostly German,) followed in the same strain. Then the following communication to the Common Council was read and adopted, rather with screams than cheers:

To the Honorable Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

Your memorialists respectfully show that they were appointed a committee at a public meeting, held in the Park, Nov. 5, for the purpose of memorializing your honorable body on behalf of 50,000 mechanics and workingmen who are at present out of employment, many of whom have wives and families dependent on them for support, which, by the force of circumstances, they are totally unable to provide for, and we call upon you in your official capacity as magistrates and guardians of the peace and good order of society, to furnish them that employment that the urgency of the case demands. Trusting that you in your wisdom will perceive the justice of their claim, and accede to our humble request, by ordering the Public Works of the City to be carried on in a just and liberal manner, they will remain as quiet as possible, that they may be able to obtain employment to supply themselves and families with the common necessaries of life. We would also state that the works in question can be done to more advantage to the City at present than at a future period, because there is an overstock of unemployed labor in the market at this time.

We would also urge you to carry out the plans of our working Mayor to furnish flour, coal and other necessaries in exchange for labor, if no other means are left at your disposal, so that they and their families may be spared from the impending fate that seems to await them this Winter in a land of plenty.

Permit us to say that we have sufficient confidence in you, as a body elected by the people, to suppose that you will grant our request ere it is too late, for if one of them dies by starvation or exposure to the elements, be assured that you will be held responsible before God, your country, and the people for not performing your duty after being duly warned of the consequences by your memorialists, who, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed)
GEORGE N. NOLL,
J. T. McGUIRE,
CHARLES SMITH.

Several speeches were made in argument on the above memorial, after which a delegation proceeded to the Mayor's office to present the petition subscribed to in Tompkins-square. A German, named BIELER, officiated as spokesman. The Mayor, having read the document, expressed his deepest sympathy with the contents of the petition presented to him by the Committee. He would do all in his power for the alleviation of their condition. He was sincerely anxious for the early action of the Common Council upon his recommendation, and regretted that some definite action had not already been taken upon it. He intended, if the Common Council evinced no disposition to act upon the subject next week, to send in another communication urging upon them to do so. In the meantime he counseled them to be calm, and to recommend to their fellow-workingmen peaceful counsels. They must avoid creating any undue excitement in the minds of the people there must be no threats of violence; he (the Mayor) was now their friend, and would do [all he could to relieve them consistent with the law and with his duty. But the very instant they ceased to obey the law he should cease to be their friend, and must become their enemy. Although he deeply sympathized with them, yet they would not be entitled to his sympathy, if they placed themselves in an antagonistic position to the peace and order of the City. He then proposed to send in their petition next week to the Common Council, but suggested some modifications in its tone.

The reply to the Mayor's address, on the part of the Committee, was made by Mr. BIELER. He said:

Mr. WOOD, you propose only to communicate our memorial to the Common Council next week, not before, against which intention of yours we must protest with all our power. The people outside, Sir, are hungry. Their families are hungry. I am myself the only protector of my family, with six children wanting bread, and I have been six weeks without working. We cannot wait so long in our misery. Why has the Report on your message not before been published? The Common Council appointed a Committee, and ordered them to report on or before the first of November. Now, Mr. WOOD, to-day we are in the noon of the 5th, and no report has been given. The people cannot wait any longer. Their sufferings are cruel, and we cannot warrant that, their patience being exhausted, they will not help themselves by employing physical power with its accompanying brutalities. We, of the Committee, have done all we can to keep the peace, but the alternative is now before us, and we ask for work or death.

The Mayor replied that in view of the emergencies of the case, he would bring the memorial to the notice of both Boards of the Common Council that same evening, urging them to some course of action for the relief of the unemployed, without further delay.

The answer of the Mayor was then communicated to the multitude assembled in the Park. It was received with cheers, and it was agreed that no further meetings should be held till Monday, so that there might be time for something to be done for them. Several other speeches were made, among them one by a blacksmith named BOOLE, who was enthusiastically cheered. His text was, "Go to Wall-street, and make the moneyed men shell out. Let them know that the poor will have bread or will use the musket."

The meeting in the Park continued about three hours. Beyond the inflammatory speeches all was quiet, and the multitude gradually dwindled away without any breach of the peace.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED—STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S BILL TO BE PAID.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The first business of interest was a communication from the Mayor, enclosing the petition from a meeting of the working men (above printed) who met in front of the City Hall during the day.

On motion of Alderman TUCKER they were referred to the Committee having the Hamilton-square matter under consideration.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Water Surveyor to cause the pavement on Broadway between Fulton-street and South Ferry to be thoroughly repaired.

The resolution to pay Stephen H. Branch $2,000 for his services to the Matsell Investigation Committee, during the years 1855 and 1856, was called up, when Alderman MONOGHAN spoke strongly in favor of payment.

Alderman WILSON thought it had better go to the Finance Committee for investigation.

Alderman FULMER said Mr. Branch had been before the Finance Committee, and was entitled to his pay.

Alderman ADAMS asked on what authority Mr. Branch had acted.

Alderman OWENS considered the claim good.

The question was taken on the adoption of the resolution, and it was adopted by a vote of 17 to 3. Aldermen WILSON, MCCONNELL and ADAMS voted in the negative.

Alderman STEERS called up the reports on the removal of steamboat landings, but the subject was postponed to the next meeting without debate.

Alderman MCSPEDDON stated that the Committee on the Harlem Railroad matter would be ready to report on Monday next.

The Committee on cleaning the Streets reported, concurring with the Councilmen in favor of contracting with Forbes & Co., for five years, for $345,000 a year.

Alderman Wilson said the City Inspector had done the work for the City at the rate of $260,000 a year. The contract would cost the City about $100,000 a year more. He stated also that the streets had been cleaned at that rate for three months, commencing when there was six months dirt to be removed.

Finally the whole subject was laid over to Monday evening.

A report was read in favor of paying the Central Park Police.

Alderman DRAKE hoped the report would be adopted.

Aldermen BLUNT believed the policemen were appointed by the Central Park Commissioners.

Aldermen TUCKER thought the men should be paid, but desired that the matter should come up regularly.

The report was adopted.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the resolution in favor of grading Hamilton-square, in order to give work to the unemployed laborers, made a report, stating, that in view of all the facts of the case, and the favor with which the proposition is received not only by the Comptroller, but by every person with whom the Committee have conferred. They recommend for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for grading and paving Hamilton square, the contract to be awarded to such person or persons as will complete said work within the shortest time, and on terms the most advantageous to the City.

The resolution was adopted.

The Report in favor of confirming the contract to light the City, above Seventy-ninth-street, with gas, with the Harlem Gas Light Company, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

The petition of the unemployed poor (embodied in the report of the meeting before the City Hall) was read by the Clerk.

Councilman OTTARSON instantly moved that it be rejected.

Councilman JONES moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Mayor's Message.

Councilman OTTARSON thought the proposition a good one. It ought to be referred to the same Committee that had under consideration the incendiary message of the Mayor which had created this feeling among the poor ignorant men. This message of His Honor had been drawn by the Clerk, who twenty years ago had incited the populace to plunder Mr. Hart's store. The petition called upon the Common Council to supply these men with work and threatens us with the consequences should it be withheld, or should we dare refuse it. It had been stated that the Mayor was ready to act, but that his hands were tied by the Black Republican Party.

Councilman JONES said that the petition referred to portions of the Mayor's message, and ought, therefore, to be sent to the Committee on this message. He would willingly do all he could to assist the suffering poor. Last Thursday he had introduced a motion which had been unanimously adopted, the object of which was the prosecution of the plan for the building of a new Post-Office. The resolution was now before the Board of Aldermen for their action.

On demand of Councilman OTTARSON the petition was read a second time.

After further discussion Councilman BOOLE, as an amendment, wished the matter referred to the Committee on Finance.

Councilman JONES objected, and Councilman BOOLE withdrew his amendment. Ultimately, the matter was referred to the Committee on the Mayor's Message.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.

A preamble and resolutions were offered by Councilman HEMPHILL, stating that in view of the time and labor spent by the Presidents of the Board of Common Council, remuneration to the amount of $500 each be awarded to them. The matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers.

CENTRAL PARK.

Councilman WAUGH presented a resolution to appoint a Committee to inquire as to the expediency of appropriating $250,000 to improvements in the Central Park. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Councilman HOPPER moved a resolution calling on the Commissioners for a report.

Councilman MCCAHILL was in favor of appropriating $250,000, that the work might go on.

Councilman WAUGH demanded a Committee of investigation. He asked what the Commissioners wanted with so much money, if only a few men were employed. The tax-payers would never consent to it. Let a return be forwarded of men employed—of our own poor—not of men from Westchester County. They say they have employed 700 men. That was entirely false—there had never been more than 150 men at one time. Was all the last grant expended? Was there not now $20,000 in the bank? Much as he had to say on the subject, he was willing to vote for $20,000. Let them make a proper return how it had been expended upon the men from the twenty-two Wards exclusively. Let it not be said he was an enemy to the working men. This was one of the most *hellish* designs that had ever been concocted in the City of New-York.

Councilman OTTARSON inquired if the Commissioners had asked for $250,000—was it so?

Several members answered in the affirmative.

Councilman OTTARSON said that then he was mistaken, for he had thought it a Democratic measure. The Commissioners had paid all their men. He presumed that the Commissioners did not ask the politics of their employees; no doubt nine-tenths of them were Democrats.

Councilman JONES said the Board would recollect the report was referred to the Finance Committee; to-night the subject would be before them. The Commissioners had been elected against the wishes of the people, but he would not stigmatize them merely because of his difference of political opinion with them. He knew that they were honorable men, and when the December election came up the people would vote the Democratic ticket as they did the other day. Let the Board rise above party spirit for the good of the people. He hoped the speech of Councilman WAUGH was not intended to kill the measure.

Councilman WAUGH explained. He wished the New-York men to be employed, not strangers from a distance. He asked for a report.

Councilman BULTEEL denounced the asking for $250,000 as a new audacity. Previously they asked for $50,000, and it was given. They could not spend the money this year, the way they were going on. An investigation was very necessary. Contradictory statements had been made as to the numbers employed, and now that poverty was cried up, the Commissioners made this fresh demand. Three hundred thousand dollars in one year was too much.

Councilman OTTARSON said that wild, random statements were made for political effect. The ordinance appropriated only $100,000; the Commissioners asked for no particular sum.

A COUNCILMAN—Then the paper was wrongly read.

Councilman OTTARSON—Of course it was. That is the way the thing is done.

The resolution of inquiry was then adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A number of reports from the Board of Aldermen, in relation to assessments for sewers, were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Various other comparatively unimportant matters came up and were referred.

It was moved to go into Committee of the Whole, and lost.

The adjournment was moved and lost.

Some other papers were taken up, and a message from the Mayor, inclosing the petition, was received.

The adjournment to Monday was again moved and carried.

The Steam Question on the Harlem Railroad—Meeting to Sustain the Company against the Action of the Common Council.

On Wednesday evening about 200 persons, residents in the upper part of the Fourth-avenue and vicinity, assembled at the Westchester Hotel, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, to adopt resolutions calling upon the Common Council to protect the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies from the aggression contemplated by the action of the Common Council and the District-Attorney, calling for the assistance of the Police to prevent the said Companies from using steam below Forty-second-street. There was great enthusiasm and unanimity of feeling at the meeting. PETER COOPER, Esq., was nominated Chairman. In a brief introductory speech he explained the objects for which they had assembled, and earnestly protested against the injustice to the Companies of those Railroads by this violation of the privileges originally granted to them.

On motion, Mr. JORDAN L. MOTT and Mr. JOHN PETTIGREW were appointed Vice-Presidents, and Dr. WILLIAM TURNER was chosen Secretary.

The first speaker was Mr. DEWITT BLOODGOOD. He said he was not there as an advocate of the Harlem Railroad, but he had property in the neighborhood of the street, and in common with all who valued the prosperity of that portion of the City,—and not that portion only, but the entire City,—he thought it was his duty to interfere at this time, when some of the most valued privileges of those Railroad Companies were about to be taken from them. The Harlem Railroad was incorporated in 1831, and it was the pioneer of civilization in that part of the town. It had contributed to the prosperity of the City in many ways. During five months of cold weather the ordinary traffic between New-York and the New-England States was subject to continual interruption, but the Harlem Railroad, by opening that avenue at their own expense, had obviated that impediment, and brought the commerce of those States to our very doors. They all remembered what sort of a country that road was cut through,—what miles of stone-cutting there were, and all had been done at the expense of the Company, while it would have cost millions of dollars to have fitted it for the purposes of ordinary travel, without steam. Over that road a million and a half of persons traveled every year. Five hundred freight cars and 250 passenger cars pass over it daily. The question before them was—Should all this be cut off to oblige a few people who could not bear the smell of smoke from the locomotive? Everybody in the City was benefited by the road remaining as it is, and shall that benefit be lost because a few people dislike smoke? It was agreed years ago by the Common Council and the residents on Murray Hill, that the Companies should run their locomotives to the present point, if they provided a covered archway, and, accordingly, they built that tunnel at a cost of $96,000. And it is not very long ago that they ran locomotives, as all could remember, down to Fourteenth-street. Should we object to a little smoke in this working-day world, where, belonging to the locomotive or to machinery of any kind, it is an evidence of prosperity? Let these men who were afraid of getting their shirts soiled by a little smoke go to Pittsburg, and find what the people there would say to them if they objected to smoke. There were hundreds of thousands who passed their lives amid smoke, and who were glad to do so, because they earned their living by it. Public interest must control private inconvenience; and, if smoke is annoying, everybody knows that railroad companies are trying to burn coal instead of wood—coal to consume its own smoke, or anthracite that does not yield any. Suppose parties living along the Hudson River didn't like the roar of the cars, and were to insist on their being stopped at Spuyten Teufel creek, leaving the passengers to get to the City as well as they could, would anybody listen to them? This Company was called a monopoly. But what is a monopoly? An association of capitalists who unite for the public good; who place their fortunes at the command of the public, and frequently lose them. The Harlem Railroad Company had been unfortunate They had had long and severe struggles. They were nearly bankrupt. Their stocks were selling for a mere song, and yet there was not a man in New-York that they had not benefited. Who are the men that oppose them at this moment? Men who have made their fortunes by the improvements in that part of the City, which they have brought about, but who were not able to sell their property at enhanced prices to the Company for the building of those very dépôts which they now seek to remove. The avenue depends for its prosperity on the railroad, and we must either stand by the road or be ruined. Mr. BLOODGOOD then moved that a Committee should be appointed to prepare resolutions. The following gentlemen were named: Messrs. BLOODGOOD, PETTIGREW and AYRES. During their absence,

Mr. JORDAN L. MOTT addressed the meeting. He said that the Harlem Railroad was one of four pioneer roads of the whole United States, for in 1831, when the charter for it was obtained, there were only three other chartered roads in existence—the Mohawk and Schenectady, the Newcastle and Frenchtown, and the Camden and Amboy. The Fourth-avenue had not then been opened to the public further than Twenty-third-street; and for many years after the road was formed, the Company ran their locomotives down to Fourteenth-street. Everything they did was done at their own expense; they had no assistance from the City. They hewed their way literally through rocks, and the expense of cutting through Murray Hill, and all the other rocks that they encountered, was probably three times as great as it would be at the present day. Then the continued improvements in all that pertained to railroads—in cars, locomotives, rails—was such that of all that great outlay nothing was left to the stockholders now but the grade and the franchise. But this cost to the Company was a gain to all other railroads in the country, which had profited by their experience. If the locomotives were now to be removed to Forty-second-street, how long would it be till they were again removed—to Yorkville, and ultimately to Harlem?

Mr. BLOODGOOD then read the following preamble and resolutions prepared by the Committee:

Whereas, It has recently become publicly apparent that there is a deep-seated hostility existing against the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads on the part of a number of individuals residing in the neighborhood of their dépôts, who deem themselves injured by the smoke of the locomotive engines used by the said Companies; and whereas, we believe that these persons constitute but a very small number of those interested in the question, and do not fairly represent the wishes of the property-holders or residents in that part of the City, or anywhere else; and whereas, we deem it of the highest importance that every facility should be given—particularly at the present financial crisis, and in the present season of the year—to the railway carriage of freight and passengers into the City in the most economical manner, and with the least obstruction, and that any other policy will cause great injury to our inland and local trade, enhance the price of provisions, and add to the distress of the poor;—therefore, it is the sense of this meeting, and is hereby

Resolved, That we are opposed to all further legislation, on the part of the Common Council, which shall interfere with or embarrass the operations of the Harlem and New-York Railroad Companies, as they are now conducted over the tracks laid down to Twenty-seventh-street.

Resolved, That by the arrangements made with the Common Council and the property-holders on Murray Hill, it was understood and fully agreed, that upon the construction of the tunnel or archway between Thirty-second and Forty-second streets, by the Harlem Company, at their own expense, they should be allowed the privilege of using steam power as far south as Thirty-second-street, without further molestation.

Resolved, That as the Harlem Railroad Company did fully comply with such engagement, at an expense of $96,000, and the property on Murray Hill was greatly improved thereby, and is now the site of many elegant buildings which would not otherwise have been erected there, the contract should remain in force and be honorably and fairly carried out.

Resolved, That by a special act of the Legislature the New-Haven Railroad Company was authorized to use the tracks of the Harlem Company, with steam power within the limits alluded to, without any restriction or reservation whatever, and any act of the Common Council interfering with or hindering them in such use of them will be contrary to law, and must be so decided by our Courts.

Resolved, That in addition to these reasons there are others, of even a more important nature, why the said Companies should not be disturbed in the enjoyment of their present facilities.

First—Because the construction of new dépôts and engine shops will cause a large and inconvenient outlay of money by the said Companies, the stockholders of which cannot afford.

Second—That it will occasion an additional loss of time and money to fifteen hundred commuters who daily pass over these roads, and a million and a half of other persons annually, if they are compelled to change cars at any upper stations.

Third—That the further outlay of capital in procuring horse power to draw 250 freight cars and 200 passenger cars an additional distance of half a mile each way daily will have to be met by additional charges on freight and passengers, which will press heavily upon the business and interests of the City.

Fourth—That, out of the fourteen avenues on this Island, there is none better adapted to the use of rail ways than the Fourth avenue, which could not be prepared for ordinary travel without an expenditure of millions of dollars by the City and property holders along the line, and after this be of no material advantage to either.

Fifth—That, in most of the large cities of the Union, railway companies are encouraged to come as near to the centre of business as possible with steam power.

Sixth—That the smoke complained of by the parties alluded to, is a necessary evil in all works carried on by steam engines, is an evidence of the existence of profitable machinery, the employment of laborers, the production of articles of necessity and value, and the creation of the means of living. That thousands and hundreds of thousands of operatives gain their livelihood over smoking fires, and are but too happy to do so, and that the introduction of an improved mode of burning coal in locomotive engines now contemplated by these Companies, will entirely obviate the objection if it really be one.

Resolved, Therefore, that the honorable the Common Council be respectfully solicited to take no further steps against the said Companies, but, on the contrary, use all their power to sustain them in the transaction of their business, of such great and wonderful advantage to the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, duly authenticated by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in three of the newspapers of the City, and a copy thereof presented to the Common Council at their next meeting.

Mr. E. W. ANDREWS, as a resident in Westchester County, wished to make a few remarks. He thought it rather singular that citizens of New-York should object to a locomotive being run through a portion of their City, while they claimed the right to run their locomotives through the streets of towns and villages in adjoining counties. The residents in the country thought as much of the lives and limbs of their children as the people of New-York could do, and felt as much annoyance from smoke and noise also. But they did not insist that the cars should be detached from the locomotive, on entering the village, drawn through the street by horses, and hitched on to another locomotive, at the other end of the village. Besides the passengers on the road, there were 1,500 commuters who came every day to transact their business in the City; and were they to be compelled to leave the cars at Forty-second-street, and find their way through that long tunnel as they could, and that, too, in the Winter which was immediately upon them, with no place of shelter there, no dépôt or anything?

The resolutions were put to the meeting and unanimously adopted, after which the assembly dispersed.

Railway Accommodations and the Harlem Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Those who desire and are at present engaged in securing compliance, by the Harlem Railroad Company, with the ordinance of the Common Council, long in full force but disregarded, prohibiting the use of steam below Forty-second-street, are not "a few persons," nor are they indifferent to the proper accommodation of the traveling public. They include nearly all property-owners and residents upon the Avenue between Twenty-fifth and Forty-second streets, and the adjacent streets. At the outset of the present movement, even before it had become generally known, a petition with over 200 signatures of property-holders alone, was presented to the Common Council, in favor of abating the nuisance. Those, besides, who have expressed a warm interest in the matter, number by thousands. Indeed, the whole City is interested. The streets of New-York should be devoted to their legitimate uses, and none others. It is not proper or becoming, that locomotives race through our avenues, at all hours of the day and night, obstructing vehicles and passengers, endangering life and limb, subjecting property to the hazard of fire, rendering our best thoroughfares undesirable for the purposes of comfort, pleasure and business.

The use of steam on the lower part of Fourth-avenue has become a nuisance. That avenue, below the tunnel, has been built up of quite recent years, and is at present even densely settled. Then, the smoke, constantly escaping through the air holes of the tunnel, *in volumes* whenever an engine passes to or fro, renders residence upon that portion of Murray Hill adjacent more than undesirable, indeed, almost impossible. Improvements there in consequence are at a stand-still. Also, from the same cause, that beautiful part of the avenue has been abandoned necessarily as a place of promenade for our citizens, for which it was admirably adapted.

What offset is shown to compensate for this great public inconvenience and loss? It is alleged that the traveling public are greatly convenienced by the use of steam on the Harlem Road below Forty-second-street. Is this so? Passing with steam power through the tunnel is certainly not very pleasant, on account of the suffocating smoke with which the cars are penetrated and enveloped. As the locomotive upon entering is detached, the cars, in passing through the tunnel, have but little greater speed than horse-power would give. Supposing the locomotive attached at the north in place of the south entrance to the tunnel, what loss of time in consequence could result to the trains? Almost literally none! Provided the Railroad Company was neither churlish nor contumacious, it would take no more time to hitch or unhitch double teams at Forty-second-street, than it now does at Thirty-second-street. The only possible loss of time would be in the difference between the time of steam and horse-power in passing through the tunnel, and this, at the furthest, could not amount to two minutes, in place of the "half hour daily." which the *Tribune* supposes might be lost.

Officials of the Harlem Road seek only to throw dust in our eyes when they pretend that the public convenience, not *filthy lucre*, is their motive of action, or that the traveling public are benefited by *disobedience* of the Companies to the law of the land.

CITIZEN.

Fires.

IN CHERRY-STREET.—At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building No. 273 Cherry-street, occupied by A. T. KIMBALL & Co. for the manufacture of foundry material. It was some time after the fire was discovered before an alarm was given, and the whole building, a five-story structure, was enveloped in flames before the fire engines arrived on the ground. Fortunately the firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the building in which it originated. KIMBALL & Co. estimate their loss at $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $5,500, as follows:

Hamilton Insurance Company	$2,500
Farmers' Union, of Philadelphia	1,000
Merchants', of Philadelphia	1,000
Exchange Mutual, of Philadelphia	1,000

Mr. H. QUERIPEL owned the building. His loss was $5,000. Insured for $2,000 in the Astor and Rutgers' Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A FIRE IN THIRD AVENUE.—A fire broke out at 9½ P. M., Wednesday, in the clothing store No. 373 Third-avenue, occupied by ISAAC BENJAMIN. The building in a few minutes was in flames, destroying the entire stock; the store and some furniture in the upper part of the building were destroyed. Mr. BENJAMIN's loss was about $1,200, on which there is an insurance of $700 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. The roof of No. 375 was burned some, and considerable damage done to the stock of LEWIS COHEN, who had a clothing store on the first floor. His loss was covered by an insurance of $500 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. Mrs. MARY WELSH owned the building and occupied the upper part as a dwelling. Her loss on the building and furniture was $125, and insured for $1,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company. The fire originated from the accidental upsetting of a camphene lamp.

IN WEST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—Late last evening a fire broke out in the apartments occupied by a German named Forge, in the building rear of No. 103 West Twenty-ninth-street. The fire was speedily extinguished by the neighboring tenants. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The Fire Marshal has been notified to make an examination.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Nov. 6.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2037, 2160, 544½, 2099, 302, 3105, 362, 640, 2194, 1600, 118, 1750, 1293, 214, 2310, 834, 1384, 2110, 2006, 352, 260.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nov. 5.

Before Judge Betts.

PRACTICE—POSSESSORY ACTION—ATTACHMENT.

Alfred Blanchard et al. vs. The ship Cavalier.—This was a motion to set aside an attachment issued against the ship. The libel is averred to be "in a cause of possession civil and maritime," and alleges that the libelants are owners of the ship by purchase at a marshal's sale, and that ever since such purchase possession thereof has been wrongfully withheld from them by Snow & Burgess, of this City, on the pretence of having some claim or interest in her, as owners or otherwise. On this libel an attachment was issued against the vessel, and notice was ordered to be given to all persons claiming her, but designating no person or party to whom such notice should be given. Messrs. Snow & Burgess applied to have the attachment discharged for irregularity in not being taken out against them and served on them specifically by name.

Held by the Court—That the libelants have proceeded as in an ordinary action *in rem* grounded upon a lien on the ship, and in which adverse parties in interest need be monished or cited only by arrest of the vessel and publication of a general notice thereof to all concerned.

This is a misapprehension. The 20th rule of the Supreme Court directs that in such cases the process shall be an arrest of the ship and a monition to the adverse party to appear and make answer. This constitutes the proceeding a suit *in personam* to be litigated between the parties individually, the vessel being placed under attachment only for the purpose of being adjudged to the possession of the party who shall establish his right against his adversary. It must accordingly be instituted and conducted in the mode appropriate to that form of proceeding, and not as an action *in rem*.

The applicants having put in their answer and being ready to bond the vessel, they can be permitted to do so forthwith without the ship being subject to the cost of reattachment.

Motion to vacate attachment granted with costs, and attachment discharged on the execution of such bond by the claimants.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue. For claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

MASTER'S WAGES—LICENSE.

Thomas Sellers vs. The sloop Richard Marshall.—This was a libel for seamen's wages. The evidence showing that the libelant was acting on board in the capacity of master, notwithstanding he produced the license of the vessel in which one Smith was named as master. The Court held that he had no lien upon the vessel and dismissed the libel with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Haskett & Lafarge. For claimant, Mr. Sanford and Mr. Donohue.

Mrs. Cunningham's Bail.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 5.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Peabody.

In re Emma A. Cunningham.—Yesterday morning this case was again brought up for a settlement of the bail. It was decided that she should remain out on bail, and should attend in Court, at General and Special Terms, whenever she shall be ordered so to do, and also at any Circuit Court that is now or may hereafter be appointed for trial.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

The business in this Court, yesterday, was not oppressive. Mr. Nathaniel R. Stimson, editor and proprietor of the New-York *Day Book*, was called to the bar, on a charge of misdemeanor, and in the absence of his counsel, pleaded Not Guilty. The misdemeanor in question consisted in the publication in the *Day Book*, of the advertisement of the Georgia Lottery, conducted by Swan & Co., inviting parties in this City and State to acquire speedy fortunes by making an investment in tickets. A short time since an article appeared in the *Day Book* reflecting severely on the apathy of the District-Attorney, in not procuring indictments against the keepers of policy shops, and other gambling places in this City, charging him, by implication with encouraging such haunts of dissipation. In the same copy of the *Day Book*, in which that article appeared was an extensive advertisement of the Georgia Lottery, and the District-Attorney, being warned by the article, commenced his onslaught on the policy dealers and gamblers, by causing Mr. Stimson to be indicted for a misdemeanor in the publishing the advertisement alluded to.

By consent of the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Sedgwick, the trial of Mr. Stinson was set down for Monday, the 16th inst., when it is understood that his counsel, James T. Brady, Esq., will move to quash the indictment.

John McGill, aged 18, was placed on trial for an attempt at burglary. On the 12th of August, the store of Mr. Charles Richardson, No. 171 Duane-street, was entered by burglars. A police officer, in passing the premises before daylight in the morning, saw a young fellow issue from the basement. The officer pretended to be drunk, and reeled so near to him, that without exciting suspicion as to his intentions, he was able to arrest him. A "jimmy" and other house-breaking implements were found on him. The name of this young man was John Tilton. He was tried and convicted in the last term of the Court. The boy tried yesterday was charged with being his accomplice, by way of sentinel. He kept watch while Tilton effected an entrance. The Jury found McGill guilty, and the Judge sentenced him for one year to the Penitentiary.

Morris Lunnigan was next placed on trial for an assault and battery on Capt. Joel Stone, of the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, plying between this City and Stonington, on Oct. 3. Lunnigan is a hackman, and on the arrival of the steamer at this port on the day in question, went on board to solicit fares for his vehicle. The captain ordered him off, and he refused to go. A dispute ensued, in which Lunnigan terribly assaulted the Captain, beating him so severely that his life was despaired of. Lunnigan called several brother hackmen as witnesses for the defence, who swore they saw the Captain push Lunnigan before the latter struck a blow. This, however, was impossible, as these hackmen were on shore, and the dispute occurred out of their sight, at the back part of the vessel. Judge RUSSELL, greatly to the surprise of his hearers, charged the Jury strongly in favor of Lunnigan, assuming that a Captain, on arriving at a port, had no right to put runners off his ship. The Jury took a proper view of the case, and found Lunnigan guilty. Judge RUSSELL did not sentence him, however, but postponed the evil day.

Thomas Robinson and William Dickson were charged with stealing a watch from Mr. Taggart, on Sept. 20. The evidence was so slight that the prosecution abandoned the case.

Mary Downing was placed on trial for passing a forged $3 counterfeit bill on the Hudson County Bank. The case was only commenced when the Court adjourned till this morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Nov. 5.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

The Court was in session about two hours and a half, during which time a calendar of 44 prison cases and 11 bail cases was "swept clean," as they phrase it at the Tombs.

William Cook appropriated (Nov. 1) four pair of boot legs, valued at $2 by the owner, John O'Brien, of No. 282 First-avenue. The prisoner sold the boots to an innocent third party—in whose possession they were afterwards found and identified—for one shilling. *Counsel*—What kind of boot-legs were they? *Witness*—They were leather ones. *Counsel*—Well, don't get facetious. We know they were leather. Was there any mark on them by which you could recognize them? *Witness*—They were torn. *Counsel*—Did you never see boot-legs torn before? *Witness*—Not as these were. *Judge Osborn*—Come, there's no use in wasting so much time about a shilling pair of boot-legs. Let him go.—The prisoner was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Ernest Gambier was brought to the bar on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Officer William D. Purdy, of the Seventeenth District Police. The officer said Gambier and some others were fighting, Nov. 1, and he went up to interfere, when the prisoner struck him. He arrested him and took him to the Station-house. He had since heard that Gambier was not so much to blame as some of the others. *Judge Osborn*—You don't want to prosecute him? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—Now, you have the officer to thank for getting off. He doesn't want to prosecute you. We find you guilty and suspend sentence. You can go.

Patrick Griffin was arraigned on a similar charge. Officer Andrew J. Greene, of the Seventh Precinct, said a prisoner had been brought into the Station-house, (Nov. 2,) and Griffin followed in the crowd. The officer told him to stand back, when the prisoner assaulted him. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty; let him go back till Saturday.

"There's a head for you," said Judge OSBORN, pointing to the first of two boys, James Hughes and James Smith, who were brought to the bar charged with stealing a basket, value 25 cents. That part of his head upon which the phrenologists place bumps that indicate the animal propensities was very largely developed. Albert Waterman, the owner of the basket, swore they stole it Oct. 31. Officer Pallister, of the Twenty-first Ward Police, arrested them with it in their possession. *Judge Osborn*—Well, it's their first offence—a very small matter any how. We'll hold this over their heads.—They were found guilty and sentence suspended.

Charles S. Felix, a German, stole a box of candles and two tubs of butter, worth $1, from the grocery of Godard Ehrend, No. 264 Washington-st., in the basement. Nov. 1. Officer Isaac H. Albion, of the 6th Police, arrested him. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—What have you got to say to this charge? Somebody hired you to carry it, I suppose. The prisoner replied in a low voice and broken English. *Judge Osborn*—What does he say? *Judge Brownell*—He says he don't speak good English. The Interpreter questioned him and gave his answer. "He says a barber met him in the street and wanted him to carry some butter over to Jersey." *Judge Osborn*—Yes: It's the first time, I suppose. We find him guilty, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

Jacob Berly had beaten his wife, Anna Maria, very severely. She appeared upon the witness stand with a black eye and a forgiving expression. She gave her testimony through the Interpreter. *Judge Osborn*—Did he strike her? *Interpreter*—Yes, sir. He struck her, she says, and she struck him. *Judge Osborn*—Had a fair fight, eh?—The witness said she did not want her husband punished. *Judge Osborn*—Well, let him go. (To the witness.) Go on.—They went off together.

Patrick Farrell and William Sampson were both boys. James Devine, of No. 226 Seventh-avenue, accused them of stealing 50 cents in copper coin, from his money drawer, Nov. 2. *Judge Osborn*—How could you identify those pennies. *Witness*—I couldn't. *Judge Osborn*—That's the trouble. You're very lucky to get off so, boys. I suppose we must acquit you. While we think you really guilty, at the same time the evidence is not sufficient to convict you.—They were discharged, and left the Court room with great expedition.

Patrick McGinness had committed a violent assault and battery on his wife Ann, Nov. 4. He was in the habit of doing so. She only wanted him to keep away from her. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—You keep away from her. She wants nothing of you but to let her alone. We find you guilty, and suspend sentence.

George W. Major, colored, was charged with assaulting and beating Philip Bough, No. 94 Centre-street, Nov. 2. *Judge Osborn*—Your name is George Washington, isn't it? *Prisoner*—No, Sir, it's Major. *Judge Osborn*—Your first name is George Washington, isn't it? *Prisoner*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, doesn't W. stand for Washington? *Prisoner*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—What does it stand for? *Prisoner*—I don't know. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, you don't know what it stands for. (To the witness)—Did he strike you? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Why, you swore he did in the Police Court before me. *Witness*—No, Sir. It was another man that I saw him strike. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, let him go.

William Henry, colored, stole a pair of boots from Daniel McCaffrey, Nov. 2. *Judge Osborn*—What do you say to this charge? *Prisoner*—Not guilty. *Judge Osborn*—That's all you've got to say, eh? We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months.

Jeremiah Donahoe was charged with committing an assault and battery upon his wife, Ellen, at No. 15 Baxter-street, Nov. 2. *Clerk*—Are you guilty or not guilty? *Prisoner*—She's here to speak for herself. The Clerk repeated the question. *Prisoner*—Well, I'm not guilty.—The complainant went upon the stand and said she did not want to prosecute him. He was discharged. "What a set they are," remarked Judge OSBORN.

"That little duck has been here before," said Judge OSBORN, as John McGowan, a little boy, was brought out of the prisoner's box and arraigned on a charge of stealing a pair of pants worth $3 from Henry Walker, Nov. 2. Officer Quick of the Fourth Precinct arrested him. The complainant did not appear and he was discharged.

A number of other prisoners were discharged for the same cause.

Thomas Roach, a little boy, was charged with an attempt at petit larceny. Louis Baer deposed that he caught him in the act of breaking a pane of glass in the shop window of his jewelry and fancy store, No. 75 Division-street, (Nov. 2,) with the apparent intention of stealing something. The complainant did not want to press the charge, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

John Holloway, an old offender, was brought up on the complaint of Charles S. Baker, who accused him of stealing a box of starch worth $2 80. *Judge Osborn*—What have you to say, John? *Prisoner*—Well, I'll you the truth, Judge.—He spun a long yarn declaring that he took the property innocently. *Judge Osborn*—Well, you're too well known here for us to believe such a story as that. We find you guilty of this offence, and send you back to your old quarters for 6 months. (Aside)—He hasn't been out but a week.

William Malone stole a pocket-book from Mary Mulener, No. 185 Allen street, Nov. 2, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Frederick Airy acknowledged that he committed an assault and battery upon Elizabeth Drummond. The complainant's name was called, but she was not forthcoming. *Judge Osborn*—He pleads guilty to the charge of beating her. She does not appear. We find him guilty and suspend sentence. Let him go.

The case of Richard Killey, one of the old Police, charged with an assault and battery upon Officer Elijah Curtis, of the Second Precinct (Metropolitan) Police, was sent to the General Sessions for trial.

"Now, you'll see some hard swearing," said Judge OSBORN, when the case of Henry Myers, charged with assault and battery, was called on. "They're a parcel of Jews." Israel Levi, of No. 33 Park-street, a salesman, in the employment of Aaron B. Jacobs, Nos. 7 and 11 Chatham-street, complained that Myers and a crowd of his friends stood in front of the store when he started to go out, Oct. 31; he was afraid to go, but, seeing a policeman outside, he finally started out. Myers immediately attacked him, and struck him twice, when officer Templeton, of the Fourth Ward Police, interfered, and took Myers to the Station-house. *Counsel*—What was Myers doing in front of the store when you went out? *Witness*—He was walking up and down; he was a—barking, Sir; he is a barker; he stands outside and barks, catching hold of people, and tries to get them to come in and buy. *Counsel*—Ain't you a "barker" too? *Prisoner*—No, Sir.—Witnesses for the defence swore that the trouble originated in a disturbance about hanging out clothing for sale; one set of clerks put theirs out further over the sidewalk than the other; Levi tore them down, but the prisoner "mit a hand-schpike vich he took from a cart," (a cart-rung,) called one of the witnesses "one bastard son of a b—— after another, vich is no language for no man to use to another," and was altogether the aggressor. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty and fine him $5. *Counsel*—Now, Judge, he's a poor boy, and will have to pay it himself. *Judge Brownell*—Well, these "barkers" will pay it for him. *Judge Osborn*—He can serve five days in prison, if he wants to, instead of paying the fine; he can take his choice.—The prisoner went inside the bar and commenced to make a speech. *Judge Osborn*—Call the next case. (Aside)—This lessens his counsel's fee by $5, you see.—A friend of the prisoner paid the fine, and he was set at liberty.

The case of Andrew Brown, charged with an assault and battery on Henry Peters, was adjourned till Tuesday. The prisoner, who was out on bail, did not appear.

John C. Devoe was charged with committing an assault and battery on William Callahan, of No. 34 Hester-street, Oct. 21. Callahan, it seems, had procured an execution to be issued against the defendant, upon a judgment rendered in his favor, and went with Constable Michael Rooney, of the Fourth Ward, to make the levy at the harness store of Devoe. They took two sets of harness, which were worth considerably more than the amount of the judgment, ($21.) Devoe remonstrated, and, it was alleged, pulled Callahan off the cart on which the goods were placed, and gave him a beating. *Judge Brownell*—I don't see anything serious in this matter. *Judge Osborn*—Discharge him. "You're a very bad man," said the prisoner to the constable, as they went off accompanied by troops of friends. As soon as this case was decided the Court adjourned.

☞ When Col. LEE, of New-York, was collecting subscriptions for the equestrian bronze statue of WASHINGTON, now standing a monument of patriotism and art at the corner of Union-park, he had occasion to visit an old curmudgeon in the neighborhood, and pulling out his subscription paper, requested him to add his name to the list. But old Lucre declined respectfully. "I do not see," he said, "what benefit this statue will be to me; and $500 is a great deal of money to pay for the gratification of other people." "Benefit to you?" replied the Colonel; "why, Sir, it will benefit you more than anybody else. The statue can be seen from every window of your house; it will be an ornament, and add dignity to the whole neighborhood, and it will perpetually remind you of the Father of his Country—the immortal WASHINGTON!" "Ah! Colonel," answered old Lucre, "I do not require a statue to remind me of him, for I always carry WASHINGTON here," and he placed his hand upon his heart. "Then let me tell you," replied Col. LEE, "if that is so, all I have to say is, that you have got WASHINGTON in a d——d tight place!"—*Washington Union.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK. Thursday, Nov. 5, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 25 @$7 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at former rates. Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@12c.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 9½c.@9¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

Stock of Coffee in Boston, Nov. 1.

	1856.	1857.
St. Domingo, bags	1525	1669
Rio, bags	none	1500
Ceylon, bags	450	1700
Singapore, bags	none	900
Java, bags	none	3598
Java, pockets	16500	9753
Manila, bags	none	754

COTTON—Continues in light supply and moderate demand. Middling Upland is quoted at from 12½c.@12¾c.; Middling Gulf, at 13c.@13¼c.; cash, ℔ lb.; and other grades at proportionate rates.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Oct. 28.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	186,033
Total	193,857
Exported to date	65,394
Stock on hand not cleared out, Oct. 28	128,463

DRY GOODS—The *Independent*, of to-day, reports that the sales by importers during the week have been limited to those at auction. Of the goods offered only a portion was sold, and prices realized were low, even for choice French goods at a credit of four months. Few or no orders are being sent out for the Spring trade. The "extended" indebtedness to Europe will have to be liquidated before heavy importations are again made. The jobbers continue to sell to a moderate extent, but at low prices, mostly for cash.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less sought after and prices close with a downward tendency. Sales 13,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 85@$4 95
Extra State	5 05@ 5 35
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 4 95
Superfine Ohio	5 00@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian, is dull and drooping. Sales 1,100 bbls superfine to extra, at $5 20@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is plenty and cheaper. The transactions include 2,000 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 20@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted at $3 50@$5 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine. ℔ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, in New-York, to-day, 252 boxes Layer Raisins, at $2 30@$2 35; 300 do. bunch do., $2@$2 10; 170 half do. do., $1@$1 02½; 170 qr. do. do., 50c.; 63 bbls. bloom do., $6 80; 200 do. Seedless do., $7 20@$7 85, 50 boxes Jordan Shelled Almonds, 23½c.; 85 kegs Grapes, [illegible] $3 75; 100 half do. do., $2 90. In Boston, [illegible] *Raisins*—100 casks Huelin & Son Brand, [illegible] 37½; 200 do., $7 40 ℔ cask, 4 months; [illegible] Layer, $1 32½; 4,500 boxes bunch, 1,200 [illegible] @$2 25; 2,500 halves, $1 12½; 2,500 quarters [illegible] 59c., 4 months, *Lemons*—305 half-boxes, Huelin & Son brand, $1 90@$2 05; 96 do. do. A. Martinez brand, $1 90@$2, 4 months. In Baltimore, on Thursday: A cargo of Malaga Fruit, the first received this season, was offered at auction. The cargo consisted of about 5,800 boxes, 2,500 half-boxes, and 2,000 quarter-boxes Raisins, 200 boxes Figs, and 75 boxes Lemons. About one-quarter of the Raisins were sold at 72c. for quarter-boxes Bunch, $1 35 for half-boxes do., $2 55@$2 60 for boxes do., 90c. for quarter-boxes Layer, $1 45 for half-boxes do., and $2 85 for boxes do. A part of the Figs were sold at 6¼c. [illegible], and the Lemons brought $2 60 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is freely offered at declining rates. The demand is animated. Sales 78,000 bushels, including poor ordinary to good red Western at [illegible] $1 15; prime to choice white Western at [illegible] $1 55; fair to prime red Southern at $1 [illegible]; and amber-color do. at $1 30@$1 35, ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed, and buyers have any existing advantage. Sales 26,000 bushels at 74c.@75½c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered, ℔ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels Northern Rye, mainly at 78c., delivered, and 3,400 bushels Barley at 75c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid at 43c.@45c. for Western; 40c.@43c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@37c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down, during the 24 hours ending at noon, 10,611 bbls. Flour, 102,783 bushels Wheat, and 17,770 bushels Corn.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 2.

	Receipts by Canal & R.R.	Shipments by Lake.
Flour, bbls	2,256	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	116,828	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	4,503	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	6,104	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	375	[illegible]

Chicago Breadstuff Movement for the week ending Nov. 2.

	Receipts.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	17,733	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	615,697	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	29,331	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	59,825	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	10,531	[illegible]

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 3.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	6,338	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	31,899	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	16,212	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	99	[illegible]
Barley, Bushels	570	[illegible]

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 3.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, barrels	317	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	19,415	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	——	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	——	[illegible]

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movement, since the opening of navigation to Nov. 2:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	242,874	7,529,473	6,012,561	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	138,977	7,394,710	6,805,500	[illegible]

The quantity of produce known to be on the way from the Upper Lakes, for Oswego, all comprises 356,529 bushels Wheat.

HAY—Sales 600 bales River, at 65c.@70c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Dull and nominal at 5c.@8c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Quiet at old rates.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common and $1 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, at our quotations: Porto Rico, 23c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22½c.@30c.; New Orleans, 35c.@40c., ℔ gallon. Sales were made in New-Orleans, Oct. 28, of 150 bbls. choice at 18c.@19c., and 250 half bbls., mostly at 20c.@21c. ℔ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in Boston, Nov. 1:

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.
Totals	5,000	——	6,598	1,560

Baltimore Molasses Trade Statistics.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Tcs.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Tcs.	1857. Bbls.
Imports in Oct.	93	65	——	49	——	——
Imports from Jan. 1, to Nov. 1	3,460	2,671	14,735	6,650	[illegible]	1,785
Stock Nov. 1	160	359	900	1,088	1,309	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Attract a little more attention at strengthening prices.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and declining. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $19 62½@$19 75 and $20 for Mess, and $16 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and nominal. Bacon, 10½c.@13c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last embrace 230 bbls. fair to choice, at 11c.@13c. ℔ lb. Beef is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 140 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$13 for extra Western do.; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 25 for do. prime ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21 @$23. Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6½c. @9c. for common to choice, ℔ lb.

RICE—Is heavy and languid at $2 87½@$3 75 for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are less active at former rates. Sales, 550 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6½c.@8c. ℔ lb. Sales were made in New-Orleans, Oct. 28, of 100 hhds. at 3½c.@3¾c. for common to good common; 3¾c.@4c. for fair; 5c. for prime, and 8c.@9c. ℔ lb. for choice centrifugal, ℔ lb.

Baltimore Sugar Trade Statistics, Nov. 1:

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bags.	1856. Boxes.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bags.	1857. Boxes.
Imports in October	3,272	110	3,422	1,854	——	——
Imports from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1	40,251	33,866	14,238	28,938	45,189	1,112
Stock Nov. 1	1,536	——	——	4,156	——	1,008

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison, mainly at 22c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were pretty extensive, but shippers had any existing advantage. For Liverpool—Cotton ⅛d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ℔ bushel; Rosin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FIRST WARD.—A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Association of the 1st Ward will be held at No. 45 Whitehall-st., on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to elect Delegates to the various Conventions. By order of the Republican Central Committee.

JAMES McKENNA, President.

J. P. BOYCE, }
B. C. SYKES. } Secretaries.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the above association are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Spring street Hall, No. 186 Spring-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1857, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Conventions By order

JOHN J. SILLCOCK, President.

JOHN J. SHAW, }
GEO. W. PAULDING, } Secretaries.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In compliance with the directions of the Central Committee an election for delegates to the several conventions, to nominate Charter officers, will be held on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at No. 200 6th-st. The poll will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES PERLEY, President.

GEORGE SPARROW, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at Onnerdonk's Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1857, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several Conventions. By order of President. EDWARD COLLIN.

BENJ. C. DEAN, }
H. S. JENNINGS, } Secretaries.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election will be held for delegates to Charter and Judicial Conventions, at Chelsea Hall, corner 18th-st. and 8th av., on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 7 P. M. Polls open at 7½ o'clock; close at 9 P. M.

By order, DAVID R. JAQUES, President.

GEORGE H. MACKAY, Secretary.

THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Will hold their election preparatory for the December Election at Dingledein's, 3d av., corner of 59th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 6½ o'clock. The first hour will be exclusively devoted to the enrollment of such as have been one week admitted members; none others are entitled to vote. The poll will be open at 7½, and continue open until 9 o'clock.

EDWARD DAYTON, President.

GEO. J. GREGORY, Secretary.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN Association will meet at the house of John Perert, 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several conventions for charter or other City officers, pursuant to the recommendation of the Republican Central Committee. RICHARD SCOTT, President.

WM. T. GRAFF, }
WM. O'BRYON, } Secretaries.

TRAVELING AND PACKING TRUNKS, DRESS AND HAT BOXES, LEATHER AND CARPET BAGS, &c.—I have now on hand a good stock of these goods. Also, an assortment of fine French satchels and bags, for ladies' and gen's' use, selected by myself in Paris; at wholesale and retail. JOHN CATHRACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall st.

PHYSICIANS.—THREE OR FOUR GOOD PHYSICIANS may obtain appointments for in-door practice, in the Northwestern Dispensary No. 511 8th-av., by application at the Dispensary, or to CHAS. H. RUSHER, Secretary, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS. Very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ JOHN H. TYSOE, New-Brunswick, N. J., will furnish the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Election in this State has gone to the Democrats by about 8,000 plurality over the Republicans, so far as heard from. The returns yet to come in will not materially affect the general result. The Democrats have also probably elected a majority of the Members of Assembly. The Senate remains in the hands of the Republicans. Eighteen Republican Senators are elected against 13 Democrats and 1 Fusion candidate. The total of majorities, so far, on the State ticket, is as follows:

Democratic majorities	42,497
Republican majorities	34,119
Democrats ahead	8,378

The latest returns from Wisconsin show a majority of about 5,000 for RANDALL, Republican candidate for Governor. The Republicans have also a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and so have made a clean sweep of the State. The vote, however, shows a large falling off on the Republican ticket. FREMONT'S majority in the State was 12,668.

In Ohio, the plurality for CHASE (Republican) for Governor, over PAYNE, is 1,503. FREMONT'S plurality over BUCHANAN was 16,623.

The whole Democratic State Ticket was elected in Louisiana on Monday. The Congressional delegation will consist of three Democrats and one American. The Legislature is also Democratic.

We have nothing from Maryland which materially changes the character of the returns before received. There is a small Democratic gain in the State, but not enough to overcome the majority given for Mr. FILLMORE.

Gen. WALKER has written a letter to the Secretary of State, in which he denies, "with scorn and indignation," any violation on his part of any act of Congress, or any intention to do so. He says he will not so far forgot his duty as an officer of Nicaragua as to violate the laws of the United States while enjoying hospitality within its limits.

At a fire in Brownsville, Texas, on the 16th ult., 96 kegs of gunpowder exploded, killing four persons and injuring several others. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston about 7 o'clock last evening, and her mails will be forwarded from that city by the 8 o'clock A. M. train to-day, and arrive here at 5 o'clock P. M.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, were depressed for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs, of which there were heavier supplies available. Flour was less sought after and prices closed in favor of buyers. There was considerable activity in Wheat and Corn, but at easier rates. In Provisions, Groceries, and Freights, the movements were not very remarkable.

The matter of the application and a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of Mrs. CAROLINE WOODMAN from confinement at Sanford Hall, Flushing, was again before Judge ROOSEVELT yesterday. At the close of the argument as to admissibility of her affidavit, which is a lengthened statement of the origin and character of her trials and troubles, Mr. BRADY submitted letters from the lady herself, announcing her release from all restraint at the instance of her brother, who had just arrived in town, declaring her intention to be to return with him to the home of her parents in Mississippi, and acknowledging that she had been kindly treated by both General MCDONALD, the proprietor, and Dr. BARSTOW, the medical attendant of the retreat at Flushing. Counsel for the relator, thereupon, withdrew their petition, and thus the proceedings terminated.

The Board of Aldermen received a communication from the Mayor last evening, inclosing the petition from the "mass meeting of the unemployed," asking that work be afforded them immediately in the Central Park, "or the new Post Office," and in the levelling and sewering streets. It was referred. A resolution was adopted in favor of paying STEPHEN H. BRANCH $2,000 for his services to the Matsell Investigation Committee. A report in favor of levelling and grading Hamilton Square was adopted. The report in favor of confirming the contract with the Harlem Gaslight Company, for lighting the streets above 79th street, was adopted and the Board adjourned to Monday.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the petition of the working people to the Common Council was received and taken up. Councilman OTTARSON moved that it be rejected. Efforts were made to refer it to the Finance Committee, but ultimately it was referred to the Special Committee appointed some time ago on the Mayor's message. A resolution to award $500 each to the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen in their capacity as Health Commissioners, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers. In the matter of the Central-park, after eager and somewhat acrimonious discussion, it was resolved to call upon the Commissioners for a report, and also to appoint a Committee of inquiry of the Board of Councilmen to report upon the progress of expenditure, and the number of men employed. A petition of unemployed persons directed to the Mayor, was forwarded by him to the Board. The rest of the proceedings were comparatively unimportant.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, but did not transact any business. The General Superintendent sent in a communication asking for the arming ten prudent patrolmen, to be called on in cases of emergency. The Commissioners said they had received no communication from Mr. DRAPER.

Ticket swindlers have been active during the last few days, passengers for California being the principal victims. The regular price for a steerage passage by the *Northern Light*, which sailed yesterday, was $130, but a large number, ignorant of the ways of the City, were decoyed into the bogus offices which abound in the neighborhood of the Steamship Company's office, fleeced out of much larger sums, and put off with steerage when they thought they had second cabin accommodations; in some cases men with their wives and children had tickets sold them at exorbitant rates without berths. Many of the sufferers were poor persons illy able to stand the loss of their money. Recorder SMITH had a number of complaints preferred for this species of swindling. The hotels connected with these bogus ticket offices, also, made large hauls for exorbitant charges for accommodations.

At mid-day, yesterday, there were from 3,000 to 4,000 working men out of employment in Tompkins-square, and afterwards in the Park. Very violent harangues were made by some, not of them, but who claimed to be their leaders. They visited the Mayor by deputation, in his office, to ask him about the 50,000 barrels of flour mentioned in his message. The Mayor addressed them in words of promise and advice, after which they gradually dispersed. There were several unemployed women—young girls in the crowd—who appeared to be a part of the meeting.

At the Church of the Puritans, last night, a large audience was collected to hear the report of the Committee appointed to consider and report upon certain charges brought many months since against Rev. Dr. CHEEVER by sundry Deacons, ex-Deacons and other members of his Church. The Reverend gentleman's sermons against Slavery, it was well understood, furnished the basis of this opposition. The report was read by Mr. F. J. KING, and occupied two hours. Mr. W. C GILMAN was chosen Moderator. The several charges against Dr. CHEEVER were thoroughly and satisfactorily disposed of. Mr. SETH B. HUNT moved the adoption of the report. Ex-Deacon WOOD and Mr. WILCOX spoke in partial dissent. The meeting was continued to a very late hour, when the report was adopted, and it was resolved to have it published for the use of the Church.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company have reduced the wages of their employes from $1 50 to $1 25 per day. The "day" of this Company is from 12 to 16 hours long. Most of the New-York City Railroad Companies are taking measures of retrenchment. Few of their employes have as yet been discharged, but the wages of many have been reduced. The amount of the travel over some of these roads has diminished 20 per cent. since the times before the panic.

The State Election.

Our returns are sufficient to show that the Democrats have carried the State. They have elected the Executive Officers—securing a majority in the Canal Board, and have possibly also carried the Assembly. The Senate remains in the hands of the Republicans.

This is one of the most important and striking political incidents of the year. It will be regarded as a return of the great State of New-York to the Democratic party, and as indicating the substantial approval by her people of the course which the National Administration has thus far pursued. To a certain extent this inference is undoubtedly correct. But National politics played only a negative part in the contest. The Kansas question was the leading and most effective element in the canvass of last fall, and gave the Republicans the large plurality which they then obtained. The action of the present Administration has deprived it of its influence. The people did not vote now, as they did a year ago, under the apprehension that the action of the Federal Government was making Kansas a Slave State, against the will of its inhabitants. They believed, on the contrary, that thus far President BUCHANAN has administered the affairs of Kansas fairly and justly, and that Governor WALKER's action (for which it is to be presumed, until the contrary is distinctly shown, he had the directions and sanction of the President) has secured to the people of the Territory that full and complete sovereignty over their own affairs, which is all that is needed to make it a Free State. The Kansas question was thus removed from the sphere of the State canvass. It ceased to exert the influence which proved so potent a year ago, and which, under the same circumstances, would have been equally potent now. President BUCHANAN may thus claim, with justice and propriety, that the political revolution in New-York and the return of the State to the Democratic Party, is in a very great degree the result of the action of his Administration through Gov. WALKER in regard to Kansas.

The Republicans were undoubtedly damaged somewhat by their responsibility for the legislation of last Winter. The imposition of a tax, however necessary and unavoidable it may be, is always unpopular, and it is very easy for skillful and unscrupulous demagogues to make it odious and effective as an electioneering weapon. It has been so used in this case. The imposition of the tax last year was demanded by every consideration of justice, good faith and good policy;—and the Republicans were no more responsible for it than either of the other parties. They were clamorously assailed for it, however, by both of them,—and as was perfectly natural under such circumstances, they lost many votes, in consequence of it.

The result of the election can have no marked effect upon State legislation. The power of the Canal Board passes into the hands of the Democrats at a time when it involves more than usual responsibility, and brings with it less than usual political advantage. No important acts of the last Legislature—especially none involving political considerations—can be repealed, even if the Democrats should have a majority in the Assembly, as the Senate and the Governor offer an insurmountable obstacle to such action. We should be very glad if we could see reason to anticipate that inasmuch as neither political party can gain any special advantage, all would unite in amending existing laws so as to perfect their details and commend them more thoroughly to that popular approval upon which all laws in this country must depend for their practical efficiency.

The Political Power of Slavery.—Our readers doubtless remember the series of articles copied into the TIMES from the Charleston *Standard* some months since, urging the renewal of the African Slave-Trade. They were written with earnestness and ability, and made a very considerable impression upon the public to which they were addressed.

The author of those papers is now writing a similar series upon the same subject for the New-Orleans *Delta*, and we copy this morning from the opening number some passages which will well repay perusal. There has been a very wide-spread and sincere alarm in the North within the past few years, at the apparent increase in the power and influence of Slavery. The annexation of Texas,—the enactment of the Compromise measures of 1850, and especially the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, were regarded as having been forced upon the country by the power of this interest and as, therefore, indicative of its greatly-augmented and steadily-advancing strength. It was this conviction, and a keen apprehension of the danger which would attend it, that gave such profound earnestness and interest to the Republican movement of 1856.

It is never wise to be unduly or unnecessarily alarmed about the future—and it may serve to allay somewhat the public anxiety upon this subject to read what is said of it by the intelligent and zealous champion of Slavery to whom we have referred.

In the article quoted it will be seen that he alleges the steady *decline* in the political power of Slavery, as affording the strongest possible evidence of the necessity of restoring the African Slave-trade. Kansas, he concedes, must be a Free State—Missouri has already a strong Anti-Slavery Party within her borders—Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee are all rather disposed to take measures for the abolition of slavery than to do anything for its extension or perpetuation, and slaves cannot be taken from any of these States into new territory without greatly weakening the institution and imperiling its existence there. Under these circumstances he insists upon the absolute necessity of introducing into the country new supplies of slaves. They are needed in the Northern Slave States and in all the new Territories into which they hope Slavery may hereafter be introduced; and unless they *can* thus be imported, the predominance of Slavery as an element of political influence in this country is at an end.

Something of this view is due, doubtless, to the zeal of the advocate of a new measure, who feels the necessity of urging every possible argument in its support. Still we suspect there is in it enough of truth to render it well worthy of public attention.

The End of the Woodman Case.

This odious affair was brought to an abrupt termination yesterday afternoon. It has ended as it began—in a disgusting imbroglio of falsehood and folly. The unhappy woman whose name and character have been crucified upon these scandalous proceedings has passed under the care of a near relative, and by letters in her own handwriting distinctly disavows the steps taken by Mr. FURNESS in her name, and exonerates Mr. MACDONALD from the charge of laying restraint upon her liberty.

The affidavit drawn up from her own words, and subscribed by her in the presence of her husband and of her husband's attorney, has been handed over to the press for publication; and so far as it may be taken to be a coherent and consistent narrative of facts, it fully substantiates the story of the seducer's relations with his victim as heretofore set forth, and confirms that person in the enjoyment of the "gutter" in which he himself informed her that he expected to be laid. In that gutter he may safely be left, and it is even a matter of legitimate regret that after the veil of domestic protection had been dropped over scenes from which it should never have been withdrawn, the counsel acting for the invisible husband of Mrs. WOODMAN should have thought it necessary to vex the public ear and gratify the prurient curiosity of the crowd, by uttering to all the world so shameful a history of revolting indecencies and astounding brutalities, practiced for years upon his client's wife, and within the sphere of his conjugal supervision.

One only good can be extracted from all this matter so far as the parties involved in these transactions are concerned. Coming in the midst of the commercial troubles and the financial disasters of the community, these revelations of a misery which no outward appliances can reach, and no outward consolations relieve, may renew the most serious lesson of the times, and impress afresh upon the minds of those who are perplexed with worldly cares, the inferiority of fortune to character, and the little importance of external reverses when weighed in the balance with the calamities of the heart and of the home. Of all the parties to this case we desire to hear nothing more forever. But of the conduct of the Judge who presided, and of the lawyers who conducted the proceedings in the Supreme Court, the public must demand a more satisfactory account than has yet been rendered. It is our duty, as public journalists, to say that, from first to last, the wrangling of counsel with counsel, the license of personal allusion, and the bandying to and fro of reckless retorts and vulgar rejoinders, in which the managers of this case have been indulged by the Court, have been utterly and unqualifiedly disgraceful alike to the bench and to the bar of this City. We make no particular onslaught upon the particular barristers engaged. They have not transcended Lord BROUGHAM's most marvellous theory of an advocate's duty to his employer. They have merely availed themselves of the facilities thrown in their way, and one of them indeed manifested a very commendable amiability and proclivity to fair play in assuring the Court, when some faint objection was made to his style of address, that "he was perfectly willing the Court should address him, just as he addressed the Court." But if the people of this City are willing that the Court and the lawyers through whom the justice of the Commonwealth is to be administered should address each other in a manner which neither the Court nor the lawyers would tolerate for an instant outside the precincts of the City Hall, then any attempt to reëstablish the tottering character of our public institutions is indeed most idle.

Nor does the manner of this extraordinary hearing alone invite the reprobation of the public and the Press. The substantial fact that, in this instance, the most peremptory writ known to our Law, the palladian writ of *habeas corpus*, has been trifled with for days and finally dismissed in a fashion purely informal and inconclusive, is alarming and amazing. Had Judge ROOSEVELT opened these proceedings by adjourning them at once to his own house, and insisting upon the immediate production of such a return as should warrant him in acting decisively under the provisions of the Common Law within the Statute of New-York, the affair might have been closed in twenty-four hours without provoking any publicity, and in perfect harmony with the essential rights of the citizen. How has it, in fact, been closed? The declamations of counsel are interrupted on the third or fourth day by the production of a letter from Mrs. WOODMAN to the Judge, in which she requests the discontinuance of the proceedings taken on her behalf. Thereupon the suit is discharged!

This letter might have been written by Mrs. WOODMAN with the pistol of her husband or of Mr. MACDONALD at her ear—it might have been written under the lash or on the rack—but it operates with the Judge at once to terminate the case! We allege, of course, nothing of the kind. We do not doubt that Mrs. WOODMAN wrote the letter of her proper will, and that the Judge was right, as a matter of fact, in assuming her to have done so. But under what color of law did he assume this? The statute is explicit. The Revised Statutes (Hab. Corp. art 2, section 88,) carries into full effect the provisions of the common law, so far as they are not distinctly abrogated; and there is no statutory provision made for the discharge of the writ of *habeas corpus*. That writ, therefore, can only be discharged in accordance with the provisions of the common law. The common law designates the writ as a writ for the production of the *body*, and while it makes allowance for cases in which the production of the body may be dangerous or impossible, it makes such provision in the clearest style. The common law refuses even an affidavit made by a person imprisoned of his own consent to such imprisonment, unless it shall "distinctly appear to the Court that such consent was not given under duress." How did it "distinctly appear" to the Court in this instance that Mrs. WOODMAN's consent was given under duress at Flushing? The letter of Mrs. WOODMAN was no such distinct exhibition. It was accepted, of course, on the faith of the presiding Judge in Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, which faith is, doubtless, as well-grounded as it is implicit. But what Mr. JAMES T. BRADY has claimed on Thursday, Mr. Zerubbabel Brown, or Mr. Ahitophel Smith may claim on Saturday; and the citizens of New-York can hardly be expected to resign the assurance of their personal liberties into the keeping of saints at the bar and believers on the bench.

The social features of this case are only painful and disgusting. Its public aspects are more tangibly important; and while we must all be entirely content that the cruel designs of one heartless man have been partly foiled, we cannot suffer the action of a single confiding Judge to be made a precedent for the conversion of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* into a writ of *Habeas Epistolam*.

Past and Present.

The Historical Society of this City have just done a very creditable thing. They have built themselves a fine house, and have paid for it. In their house we have an architectural ornament added to our City, and in their financial arrangements we have the pledge of the stability of an organization which possesses within itself many elements of usefulness. Every year that passes away lends a new interest to our national annals. For as there is a mystic sanctity in the article of death which hallows the meanest and the vilest frame of what has been a man, so the flight of time invests the most trivial incidents of experience with an interest as real as it is inexplicable, and reveals, in the graver events of a nation's life, significances unperceived before. To eternize, therefore, the else ephemeral records of the day, and to link the forever-growing past with the forever-rising present by a continuous chain of documentary truth, is at once to gratify one of the strongest tendencies, and to serve some of the highest necessities of mankind. Let the Historical Society have all honor due to it. May its prosperity never feel the chill of a "panic," and its useful energies never wither in the clutch of a "pressure." What no one man and no ten men could do with the devotion of a lifetime, a society may easily accomplish with the least possible individual expenditure of thought, or time, or toil. For this man, on dividing his household goods, finds a series of historical autographs in the trunk of his grandfather, who went to Congress in knee-breeches and silver buckles; and that one, in ransacking the library of his uncle the Rector, stumbles upon a set of election sermons, or a volume of controversial tracts from which some American MACAULAY, in time to come, may condense the ecclesiastical affairs of the early Republic into a chapter of flashing antitheses.

But while we commend the labors of those who would save the Past from oblivion, we cannot forget that the Present is suffering, in many ways, for the want of a little serious attention and not a little serious thoughtfulness. And we cannot refrain from so "improving" the festival of the Historical Society as to bring before our public a movement in the direction of the philosophical study of society which has just been made on the other side of the water. On Tuesday, the 13th of October, a meeting was held in the Town Hall of Birmingham to inaugurate the "Association for the Promotion of Social Science," under the Presidency of Lord BROUGHAM.

The name of this illustrious man ought to dispense us from the necessity of explaining that by "social science" the promoters of this new enterprise do not understand vague theories of the possible future of the race, or speculative imaginations towards a reconstitution of human nature, and an abrogation of the existing order of things in the desperate hope that the world, driven to its wits' end by a new chaos, may throw sixes and win a universal Eden. For Lord BROUGHAM will be honored through all time as the most practical of modern philosophers, and the most energetically rational of philanthropists. If the ardor of his temperament has sometimes betrayed him into mistakes of detail which offered a momentary rapture to petty critics exasperated by their own incapacity of comprehending the vastness of his intellectual horizon, the life of the Ex-Lord Chancellor is, after all, one grand unity of noble thought with indefatigable labor. The passion and the patience of genius have balanced each other in his ample brain through half a century of attempts which most men would count to themselves as achievements, and of achievements which four at least of the Muses will never be weary of celebrating. Assisted by such men as Lord STANLEY, Lord LITTLETON, Sir J. PAKINGTON and Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, Lord BROUGHAM has now set about combining the activity of all students of the facts and all inquirers into the laws of human society, into one common focus of instructive light and fertilizing heat. The accumulation and distribution of wealth, the secrets and the phenomena of public ease or distress—of public order or disorder—the administration and the influences of the laws—the limits of governmental patronage and of private enterprise—these topics and such as these will occupy the attention of this Association. It will unite the reflective economist with the active citizen, the student with the statesman.

Thirty years ago the same Lord BROUGHAM presided over the establishment of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." The wonderful success of that society is the best argument of the sagacity which planned it, nor is it easy to estimate the effects upon the actual condition of England and of the world of its silent and wide-sweeping ministrations. Its hundreds of thousands of volumes have quickened the intelligence of millions of readers. A generation of men has shared in its benefits. And surely the time has come when the same closeness of study, the same comprehensive power of vision and the same combinations of intellect and of interest which have revolutionized the material science of the age should be brought to bear upon our knowledge of ourselves in our mutual relations, and of the great organic masses in which we live, and move, and have our being. It is a fortunate omen for this Association, in England, that it should have begun its operations under such auspices. And at what time could the need of such an organization have made itself so clearly comprehensible in this country as now, when a hitch in the financial machinery of our national commerce has so utterly confounded and disorganized the national intellect? With the wrecks of enterprise all around us, and the cry of a hundred distresses that deepen with every hour in our ears, ought we not to confess that the mere practice of life is, after all, very far from offering us that stability which can only be found in the intellectual competency of those who manage our affairs, to control with understanding, and to handle with discretion the brakes and wheels of the mighty social machine? It is agreed upon all hands that at this moment a panic in London would be upsetting the business of England, as a panic in New-York upset the business of America, were it not that a broader intelligence of the laws of commerce has intervened to explain the action of the Bank of England to the mercantile public of London, and by steadying the public mind to make impossible the recurrence of such scenes of frantic excitement as preluded the British crash of 1847, and the American stampede of the present year.

A "Society of Social Science," judiciously administered, will make the work of all Historical Societies vastly more satisfactory by brightening the annals of national existence with the light of a steadier prosperity and a more unwavering progress.

Demonstrations of the Unemployed.—A very large meeting was held in the Park yesterday of persons whom the pressure of the times has thrown out of employment. Several speeches were made, marked by a violent tone and a menacing purpose. A petition, prepared by a Committee appointed at the meeting, was sent in to the Common Council, demanding employment upon the Public works, and the adoption of Mayor WOOD's plan for selling flour, coal, &c., at wholesale prices. The Common Council were warned, as "guardians of the peace and good order of society," that "they *must find work* for the people, if individual exertion prove not sufficient,"—and that if one of their number "dies by starvation or exposure to the elements," they will be held responsible for not "doing their duty after being *warned*." They also had an interview with Mayor WOOD, who cautioned them against any violation of the laws and urged them not to disturb in any way the public peace.

These movements, at this early season, are certainly indicative of serious and perilous experiences during the coming Winter. The leaders in these demonstrations, as their names show, are foreigners, and their action, besides alarming the whole community, will be very likely to arouse the special hostility of the Native American sentiment, which, however it may seem to have fallen off in its political strength, is still very earnest and very wide-spread in the public mind.

It is to be hoped, for their own sake as well as for the general welfare of the community, that these menacing demonstrations will not go beyond public meetings and the adoption of violent resolutions. But it is very evident that our City stands upon the brink of great dangers, and that a high degree of wisdom, resolution and regard for the public welfare will be required, on the part of our municipal authorities, to preserve us from scenes which will involve more of disaster and disgrace than we care to contemplate.

A Melancholy Contrast—Aldermen in London and New-York.—There is reason to fear an immediate and extensive emigration of Aldermen from London to New-York. For the members of that fat and fatherly fraternity in the British capital are groaning under a systematic violation of their vested rights, which will probably drive them to seek a refuge from oppression in this land of limitless liberty, and among their omnipotent cotemporaries of the City Hall of New-York.

The case stands thus. While the Aldermen of New-York enjoy an absolute "free warren" upon the civic larder, and may eat and drink whatever they like at the expense of the public, the wretched Aldermen of London are deprived of the very venison which their fathers bequeathed to them as the sacred inheritance of the magisterial stomach. Years ago the citizens of London had the right of hunting in the forests of the Crown. As the royal game began to diminish too rapidly under their assaults, however, the sovereign compounded with them by agreeing to send "certain fat bucks" each year to the officers of the corporation, and it now appears that the Crown has for some time been "chiseling" the city out of its share of this bargain. At a recent meeting of the Court of Aldermen, the Lord Mayor stated that the "eight bucks which should have been sent to him had not been received, *although he had applied for them*." The Recorder thereupon added that *his* "three bucks" had *never* been sent to him. Alderman COPELAND remarking that, "as all the Aldermen were known to be fond of their venison *it was hard to cut it off*," proposed to "serve out" the crown by stopping the "livery" supplied to the "officers of State." What "officers of State" are thus clothed by the City is not set forth—and if there is any danger that the emptiness of the Aldermanic board will be avenged upon the wardrobes of the Cabinet, this little difficulty may be quietly enough arranged. If Lord PALMERSTON should begin to find himself stinted in trousers, and Lord PANMURE be denied a new plaid waistcoat, the woes of the undined citizens would speedily find their way to the royal ear. Otherwise, we see nothing for it but a flight to America and a colony in the Adirondack country, where all the gastronomic Nimrods of Cockaigne may have as much hunting as their wind will permit, and eat as many bucks as they are able to kill.

The Police Commission.—One of the Evening papers stated that Mr. SIMEON DRAPER communicated to the Board, at its session yesterday, his declinature of the office to which he had been elected. This is a mistake: as will be seen by the report of the proceedings, no such communication was received from Mr. DRAPER. We have heard it rumored, however, that, since the election, he has privately expressed his purpose of not accepting the office. We should be sorry to learn that political considerations of any sort had induced him to evade an office of so much importance to the public welfare.

☞ The famous house, No. 31 Bond-street, is again to be occupied. The family of a brother of Dr. BURDELL will shortly move into it. Servants were engaged there in house-cleaning yesterday.

Laura Keene's Theatre.

The spectacular drama of the "Sea of Ice" was produced at this theatre last night, with a success which promises a long and profitable run. Few dramas have had such a chequered career as this. It has been lavishly produced in all the principal cities of America and England, (to say nothing of France whence the original is obtained.) In some places it has been received with enthusiasm; in others it has been a dead failure. This is the third time it has been brought out in New-York, but the first time it has achieved a success. The secret of the matter is, that, although a spectacular drama in the largest sense of the word, it needs something more than scenery to make it succeed. The plot of the piece requires to be unfolded with care and skill. There are several important parts that cannot be intrusted to feeble hands. It was only in those places where a good stock company was at hand that the "Sea of Ice" met with a success commensurate with its merits—which although lengthy are real. In Baltimore we believe the piece had a long run, and as Mr. JEFFERSON played the principal comic character there, it is reasonable to believe that he had something to do with it, and that his talent will contribute to a similar result in New-York.

Miss LAURA KEENE has at hand all the facilities for giving the piece with unusual effect. Beginning with herself as the much-tried mother, and going through the entire company, we have a combination of rare artistic excellence, such as is seldom bestowed on a spectacular drama. Then in the scenic department,—where are things done so well as here? On the least worthy trifles all that care and experience can suggest are cheerfully lavished. Where there is a greater demand there is a greater sufficiency. We cannot say more, except that in the present instance a very successful application of the resources of the theatre has been made. The scenery and costumes are effective, and the acting by Miss KEENE, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. WHEATLEIGH and Mr. JEFFERSON excellent throughout.

There was a very fine house, and we trust that many more will now follow. Miss KEENE has struggled courageously against the hard times, and deserves to come off the victor.

Academy of Music.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mlle. FREZZOLINI, (she was unable to sing at the Concert last night,) the opera for to-night will be "Semiramide," with Mad. D'ANGRI and Mad. DE LA GRANGE in the principal parts.

Herr FORMES, the great basso, has arrived, and will probably make his first appearance next week.

A Singular Story.—The Washington *States* of yesterday, contains a curious story of the alleged invention of a very formidable weapon of war, which was used by the Russians in the Crimea, and is now said to have passed into the hands of the Mormons. It is said that agents of the Russian Government were permitted freely to explore the records of our Patent Office, and to avail themselves of every improvement in military art there recorded, and that the Russian Consul-General in New-York thus became acquainted with an explosive material, discharged by electricity, invented by a Mr. STORM, and that it was used to some extent in demolishing the fortifications at Sebastopol, when it was found that they could no longer be held.

Upon the close of the war the invention was laid before Congress:—drawings were submitted to the Secretary of War:—General QUITMAN and other officers gave it their attention, and the whole matter was afterwards placed in the hands of several persons for the purpose of making experiments. It is now alleged by the *States* that these men were all *Mormons*, and that, after becoming familiar with the invention, they abandoned the inventor and carried their knowledge to Utah. The *States* says:

> They had satisfied themselves that old kegs, hollow trees, common boxes, anything in short which could be made to contain a bottle of the burning fluid, a little powder, and a considerable amount of missiles, whether of balls, iron scraps or pebbles, and fragments of rock, could be converted into cheap and formidable batteries, whose discharge could be governed, at almost any distance, to a second of time; and the Mormons may be prepared to try the powers of the new system in the defiles of Utah.

We attach very little credit to this marvellous story, but it is curious enough to merit some attention.

Condition of the City Railroads.

The Second-avenue Railroad Company has about 120 conductors and drivers in its employment, and the same number of blacksmiths, hostlers, switchmen, &c. Forty cars run below Forty-second-street, and twelve above to Harlem—fifty-two in all. The number of horses in the stables of this Company at present is 500. No men have been discharged on account of the hard times; on the contrary, there are more employes on this road now than were last year at this time. The same number of cars are run now as were kept on the track during the Summer. The wages of the conductors, drivers and laborers have been reduced by about one-sixth of what they formerly were. The conductors and drivers used to get $1 50; they now receive $1 20 each. The amount of travel over this road is very much decreased on account of the hard times; those who ride in the Second-avenue cars are principally Germans and persons of the laboring class, who cannot in these times afford to ride. We were informed by one of the employes that the travel on the road was 20 per cent. less now than it was before the financial crisis. The receipts of the road last Summer averaged $800 a day; they do not now probably exceed $650 a day.

Tha Third-avenue Railroad Company employs altogether 320 hands,—150 drivers and conductors and 170 mechanics, hostlers, switchmen, &c. None have been discharged on account of the hard times. They have fewer men than they had during the Summer, but quite as many as they had last year at this time. They always discharge a few in the Fall of the year. They do not require so many during the Winter; their cars make fewer trips in the cold weather. The Company has at present 71 cars—4 of them double-decked, carrying passengers on top—and 570 horses. The new dépôt, 100x720 feet, covering 24 lots of ground on Third-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, is very nearly finished. More than 8,000,000 of passengers rode in the Third-avenue cars during the past year; the number who pass over this road every month is equal to the number of inhabitants of this City. This Company, in common with all the rest, is subjected to a good deal of expense occasioned them by the stages and other vehicles which, they tell us, use their tracks as much as their own cars. The wheels of the stages in the tracks produce much more wear and tear than the car wheels. It costs this company upwards of $10,000 a year to keep their tracks and the adjacent pavements in repair.

No men have been discharged on the Fourth-avenue Railroad. There are more cars (thirty) on this road now than there were last Summer, and quite as much travel.

At the office of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company we were informed that there were about 100 drivers and conductors, and the same number of switchmen and other laborers employed on the road. They have 62 cars, small and large, and 450 horses. There has been no noticeable falling off in the receipts of the road—no lowering of wages—no discharging of hands.

At the office of the Eighth-avenue Railroad those in charge declined to state whether any men had been discharged on account of the hard times or the wages of any reduced. All the employes of the road whom we accosted were non-committal on the subject. We asked a conductor whether any men had been discharged; his answer was, "I don't know." We asked whether any reduction in wages had taken place; he answered, "I don't know." We hinted that probably he felt at liberty to state that to the best of his knowledge no net reduction had taken place; still he answered, "I don't know." We ventured to insinuate that he was probably sufficiently posted to inform us whether his own wages had been reduced or not; quoth the conductor, "I don't know." We did not press him any further.

Accident on the Sectional Dock.—About 8½ o'clock on Wednesday evening, as the ship *Joseph Clark* was being raised on the above dock, a German named GEORGE BARTIES, a scraper, while intoxicated, attempted to get ashore by coming down the chain-plates, but missing his footing he fell overboard and was drowned. His body was found after the dock was raised, and taken to his late residence, No. 237 Monroe-street. He leaves a wife and four children.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Seizure of the Nicaragua Transit by Costa Rica—General Walker's Intentions—The Baltimore Election—Utah Matters, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1857.

The announcement that Costa Rica has taken possession of the San Juan River, and so assumes to control the Nicaragua Transit route, will make a little interesting work for the United States Government, the Administration being distinctly pledged not to permit Costa Rica to assert any such control over the route in question. The complications to result from these hostile demonstrations by Costa Rica, will render it especially desirable that we should have some representative in Nicaragua, through whom a treaty arrangement for the reopening of the Transit can be effected. The difficulty, however, of making such a treaty, is two-fold: first, the absence of reliable information as to the exact state of affairs in Central America; and second, the impossibility of undertaking any practical measures for keeping the Transit open, without necessarily involving our Government as a party to the squabble in relation to the ownership of the Transit franchises.

Gen. HENNINGSEN arrived here on Tuesday night from New-Orleans, where Gen. WALKER was at last accounts waiting for an opportune moment to return to Nicaragua. Gen. H. denies that there is or has been any intention to violate the neutrality laws of the United States, and declares that the instructions issued by Gen. WALKER are positive that any recruiting or other attempt by any party to get up a military organization in the United States in behalf of Nicaragua shall not be recognized, but be held as decided reason for refusing to permit the parties so offending, to take any share in his contemplated movements after his return to that country.

The course to be pursued is to invite "emigrants" to Nicaragua, without military organizations, and to aid them in getting there. Once in the country, they will become subject to "militia duty" at the call of either of the parties claiming to represent the Government. In such an event it is, of course, expected that they will join the standard of WALKER. If this plan is strictly adhered to, it is supposed there can be no opportunity for the American Naval forces to interrupt and arrest the parties.

Mayor SWANN, of Baltimore, having failed to secure the quiet and peaceable election which he promised, is held responsible for the rowdyism; and the Democracy have universally denounced Gov. LIGON for having withdrawn his Proclamation at the dictation of the mob, when it was his right and duty to see to the enforcement of the law. His course in this affair is believed to have ended his public career.

In the event of the appointment of GEO. PLITT, Esq., of Philadelphia, to be United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, it is understood that the place he now holds as clerk of the United States District Court of Philadelphia will be filled by appointment of a son of Judge GRIER.

It is not supposed that the little squad of troops now on their way to Utah will make any very decisive demonstration against the Mormons before they get reinforcements. In the event of any overt act, such as an attack upon the troops, or the forcible ejection of Gov. CUMMINGS, or other federal officers, it is understood that the President will recommend to Congress extraordinary measures for crushing out the rebellion. The plan suggested is the employment of several regiments of volunteers from Missouri and California—a force of not less than five thousand men. Volunteers are deemed objectionable for the service in Utah, and may be employed temporarily in defending the frontier, so as to permit the withdrawal and concentration of regular troops for the Mormon campaign.

It was some time since proposed to organize a new Territory, comprising the Western part of Utah, and all of California east of the summit of the Sierra Madre—making the latter the eastern boundary of that State. This would hem the Mormons within a comparatively narrow compass. The project finds favor with the Administration, and is likely to be carried out if the Legislature of California signifies its assent to the change of boundary. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

General WALKER, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State, says that "So far as any violation on his part of acts of Congress is concerned, he denies the charge with scorn and indignation, and will not so far forget his duty as an officer of Nicaragua, as to violate the laws of the United States while enjoying hospitality within its limits. As the military organization is abandoned, about 2,500 men from various Southern States have enrolled as emigrants to Nicaragua."

BRIGHAM YOUNG, in a communication to the Indian Bureau, says if he is to have the direction of Indian Affairs, and expected to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, he would suggest to travelers to omit the infamous practice of shooting them when they happen to see one. Hence it is natural that they wreak vengeance. The Government should make more liberal presents. He has proven that it is far cheaper to feed and clothe the Indians than to fight them. When the fighting is over, it is always followed by extensive presents, which, if properly distributed in the first instance, might have averted a fight. The troops must be kept away, for it is a prevalent fact that wherever the most of these are we may expect to find the greatest amount of hostile Indians and the least security of person.

If these items are complied with he has no hesitation in saying that so far as Utah is concerned no Indian would molest the property or persons of travelers. He says the Department has often manifested its approval of his management of Indian affairs and never its disapproval, and asks why he should be subjected to such annoyance in regard to the funds for paying his expenses. Why denied his salary? and why should appropriations made for the benefit of the Indians of Utah be retained in the treasury and individuals left unpaid? He concludes by saying: "These are questions I leave for you to consider at your leisure, and in the meanwhile I submit to such a course in relation thereto as you shall see fit to direct."

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR—FIRE, EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF LIFE AT BROWNSVILLE, &C.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York *via* Havana on the 2d inst., has arrived.

A fire occurred at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of the 16th ult. Ninety-five kegs of gunpowder exploded, killing four persons and injuring several others. Loss $200,000.

The Citizens' Bank has resumed specie payment to-day. Considerable specie came in yesterday, and all its engagements have been met. Business affairs looked brighter.

News Yacht off Cape Race—European News.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 5.

It has been found impossible to get the news yacht of the New-York Associated Press fully equipped until the present time, but for the future she will be found constantly at her post, about eight or ten miles due south off Cape Race light, and fully equipped for the duty assigned to her. Commanders of steamers and of sailing vessels are thus provided with ready means of communication with the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph offices at Trepassey and St. Johns, and thence through the wires with the Press and public of the United States and British Provinces. The next news from Europe (per *Arabia*) will be due off Cape Race between Sunday night and Tuesday next.

E. C. Delavan and the Temperance Men of Herkimer County.

LITTLE FALLS, Thursday, Nov. 5.

At a temperance meeting held last night at Salisbury Centre, after an address on the past twelve years of temperance matters in this State, by Professor McCoy, the following resolution, moved by J. D. Champion, seconded by D. A. Northrup, was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the temperance men of Herkimer County have no confidence in EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Esq., as President of the New-York State Temperance Society, and we request that the Delegates who attend the annual meeting of the Society at Albany on Thursday the 12th inst., to vote against Mr. DELAVAN, or any one known to be under his influence, to any office in the Society.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 5.

We are gratified at being able to announce by authority the full, satisfactory and honorable settlement and payment of all disputes and accounts and suits that lately existed between the M. and M. Bank and Messrs. O'CONNOR, Bros. & Co., Bankers of this city. This settlement will place the Bank in its old position as one of our safest and most popular institutions, and will be highly satisfactory to the depositors, stockholders and bill holders. Messrs. O'CONNOR Bros. & Co.'s banking business will go on as usual.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Nov. 5.

A full and satisfactory settlement of the dispute between the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of this city, and O'CONNOR, BROTHER & Co., has been made. The latter gave bonds, stocks and real estate of the nominal value of $215,000 to secure $188,174. O'CONNOR, BROTHER & Co., have resumed their banking business.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The steamship *Canada*, Captain LANG, from Liverpool the 24th ult., *via* Halifax, arrived at this port shortly before 7 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be forwarded in the 8 A. M. train to-morrow, *via* New-Haven, and will be due in New-York at 5 P. M. There is nothing in the foreign papers worth telegraphing in addition to the Halifax dispatch.

A Clergyman Stabbed.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Thursday, Nov. 5.

Rev. WM. F. MERRILL was knocked down and stabbed in four places in the principal street here early this evening. The extent of his injuries is not yet ascertained. The assassin has not yet been arrested.

A Hurricane.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 5.

A terrible hurricane was experienced a mile north of Frankfort, Ohio, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, this afternoon, destroying houses, barns and fences. A two-story dwelling was completely prostrated, and eight to ten persons seriously injured. Two of them it is thought cannot recover.

Grain for Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Forty-seven vessels, with about 600,000 bushels of Wheat, are now afloat from the Upper Lake ports for Oswego.

The Missouri Bank Relief Bill.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The Bank Relief Bill has passed the Senate without amendment, by a majority of eleven.

The Europa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 5—10 P. M.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, from Boston, has arrived at this port and will leave shortly for Liverpool.

A Grand Concert to the Benevolent Public.

Some of the distinguished artists of New-York, with their characteristic and prompt liberality, tender their services for two grand concerts, to be given at Niblo's Saloon, in compliment to Mr. RANDOLPH STONE, for the purpose of raising a sum of money to meet the current expenses of the Woman's Hospital of this City, a charitable institution under the direction of the noble band of ladies known by their high social position and large and extensive charities.

The medical department of this Hospital enjoys the eminent skill and services of Dr. SIMS, and these advantages are lost to many because the Society has been compelled not only to close its doors against new applicants, but to send away prematurely some of the sick and suffering for want of means to meet their necessities.

When our artists have made such a generous offer of their time and sympathies, which, in their profession, would yield them a large remuneration, are there not 4,000 persons in New-York who, even in these troublous times, could spare a dollar for a ticket, which, while it secured for them a full return in hours of elevating amusement, would extend large benefits to sick and suffering needy women. This Hospital is designed for such women, for women only, who are in all respects well worthy of the sympathy and aid of all good people; and it is confidently believed that the appeal will be generously met.

The artists engaged are among the most eminent in the country. Their names and the programme will be given to the public in a few days. B. B.

The Five Points Mission.

At this season, when the eyes of the benevolent are turned to our charitable institutions, we trust the Old Brewery Mission at the Five Points will not be overlooked. Its friends appeal earnestly, yet with confidence, to those who have hitherto aided them. That aid was never more needed than now. A school of four hundred children is to be sustained, work given to the industrious, and succor to the sick and helpless. The misery in that part of the City to which the exertions of the ladies are principally turned is very great. They ask the benevolent to give them the means of lessening it. From constant intercourse with the poor, they know their several wants, and have become acquainted with the character of those who come to the Mission for assistance and advice. Their aid, therefore, will be judiciously given.

Donations in food, money or clothes, will be gratefully received at the old Brewery, No. 59 Park-street.

L. A. HOLDICH, Corresponding Secretary.

The Woodman Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of the 4th inst., relating to the Woodman case, I notice your remarks relative to the "neglectful and heedless husband." Permit me to make a slight correction, which I assert from my personal knowledge in the matter. Having been for several years associated with said WOODMAN in business, I am confident that over-indulgence and kindness has been his fault, rather than neglect or inattention on his part towards Mrs. W. I never knew more kindness manifested, or more regard paid to one's happiness and comfort, than that of Mr. W. towards his wife, as I have often known him to neglect his business to attend to her pretended wants and pleasures. He has many friends, who are as well acquainted with his domestic life as myself, that stand ready to confirm my statement, and feel it but justice to Mr. W. that this correction should be made, as his trials and sufferings are many in this matter, without the unjust censure of the world. A FRIEND.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

RICH CARPETING — GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES. —SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

TO MAKE EACH DOLLAR
do double duty
is now the object.
THEREFORE,
We have put down our select and superb stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
(unsurpassed in the City,)
UNDER COST.
GENIN'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE,
No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

BAJOU'S KID
GLOVES,
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine,
85 Cents.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap.

N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, silk elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS—SIZES WARRANTED TO FIT.—Purchasers will find these goods to be first quality in every respect. Sold by the dozen, half dozen, or single. Low prices.

IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

WALES—HALSEY.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. John Crowell, Mr. JOSEPH WALES, of New-York, to Miss EUPHEMIA, daughter of Mr. A. P. Halsey.

ALLEN—GARDNER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. A. Chalker, CHARLES F. ALLEN to ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of Wm. Gardner.

DIED.

PORTER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 4, after a brief illness, DE COSTI PORTER, eldest son of Wm. V. and Abby De Costi Porter.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Redeemer, in 85th st., between 2d and 3d avs., this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

OLYPHANT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, ANN, widow of the late D. W. C. Olyphant, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, R. M. Olyphant, No. 28 West 18th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

BREWER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, NELSON BREWER, in the 46th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and also members of Hancock Chapter, No. 14, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 152 West 20th-st., at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, 6th inst.

FALKMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, Mrs. MARY FALKMAN, late widow of M. Wilson, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, 7th inst., at No. 247 Greenwich-st.

FRANCIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, THOMAS FRANCIS, a native of Wales, in the 87th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

USTICK.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 2, CAROLINE G., wife of Richard Ustick, and youngest daughter of the late Dr. George A. Clussman.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, Augustus F. Thompson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, William B. Scott, No. 37 East 23d-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

WATERS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, JOHN H. WATERS, aged 31 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Wm. Mackay, No. 170 Henry-st., New-York, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to the family vault at Astoria.

FRANKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 5, FREDDIE TOLEMAN, son of Henry C. and Susan W. Franklin, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 106 Duffield-st. Friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

SMITH.—At Piermont, Rockland Co., on Wednesday, Nov. 4, JAMES SMITH, of this City, in the 86th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 163 Henry-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

STOCKER.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 4, at 7 o'clock, JOSEPHINE, widow of the late John Clements Stocker, Jr.

LARGEST WHOLESALE STOCK OF
CLOTHING IN THE CITY AT RETAIL.
THE LARGEST,
Best and most fashionable
stock of
FINE CLOTHING
ever offered to the public
AT RETAIL.
JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,
No. 27 Park-place,
and
No. 24 Murray-st.,
Offer their splendid stock,
Manufactured expressly
for
THE WHOLESALE TRADE,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT
LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE!
FOR 60 DAYS ONLY!
RAGLANS, OVER-COATS, SACKS,
All qualities, prices, and styles;
BUSINESS COATS,
A splendid assortment
of all grades;
VESTS,
Fine velvet, silk and cassimere;
DRESS AND FROCK COATS AND PANTS,
In endless variety.
JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.
No. 27 Park-place. No. 24 Murray-st.

CARD.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors, and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Encouraged by the success which has attended them, by the great reduction made in the price of their Furnishing Goods, would announce to their friends and the public that they are still continuing to sell that description of goods of finer qualities and regular makes at less prices than any other house in the City, and that they are receiving, from time to time, all the novelties as fast as imported, and everything elegant and suitable for Wedding Outfits.

In their department as Tailors they have the best talent in the City, both as cutters and makers, and, during the present depressed season, are not only selling their goods at low prices for their quality, but competing on ordered work with any house in the trade.

SEE OUR PRICES.
Bajou's Gents' Kid Gloves for 85 cents.
Tubular Ties, twice around, for $1.
Velvet Ties, $1 50, cost $1 75.
Half-Hose, $2 per dozen, English manufacture.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Under Garments; Coffin's regular make do., for $1 50.
Heavy-ribbed, all wool, Scotch and English Silk Shirts, as low as $1 25, purchased at recent auction sales.
St. Nicholas Hotel.

TREES AND PLANTS.
The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamented and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

PRODIGIOUS FALLING OFF.
We shall offer during the present week
200 SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS,
Usual price, $7,
At $3 75. Also,
200 dozen engraved wine glasses, at 45 cents the dozen.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

$200,000 WORTH
Of China, Glass, Gas-Fixtures and Silver-plated Ware,
AT HALF PRICE.
For further particulars, please consult our show windows, where samples of the goods may be seen marked
IN PLAIN FIGURES.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

DRY GOODS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
THE SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Now offer, and for the next sixty days will continue to offer, its
SEAMLESS CLOTHING
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH.
At No. 505 Broadway, New-York,
And
No. 66 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OVERCOATS,
Of great variety and latest styles.
Some very fine
RAGLANS,
Reversible and single, and particularly adapted to the City Trade.
BUSINESS COATS,
PEA JACKETS,
VESTS, PANTS,
LEGGINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's—very desirable.
SHOES AND BOOTEES,
MITTENS, &c., &c.
These fabrics are all
WOVEN IN THE WOOL,
WITHOUT A SEAM,
Will retain their shape, and in point of
STRENGTH, WARMTH, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS,
And all other desirable qualities, are
UNQUESTIONABLY SUPERIOR
TO ALL OTHER STYLES OF CLOTHING,
As all who test them must admit.
This opportunity should not be neglected by those who want
NEAT, CHEAP AND DURABLE GARMENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
To correspond with the times.
Wholesale store, No. 22 Dey-st.

HALF A MILLION
DOLLARS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT SALES CONTINUED.
SILK AND FANCY GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In Chambers-st.,
returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since opening their
RETAIL STORE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Beg leave to announce that they will close the entire balance of this season's importations, as received by each steamer from Europe,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
at prices to correspond with the times.
In addition to their elegant stock of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DE LAINES,
POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
ROBES A QUILLE, and
ROBES A VOLANTS,
FLANNELS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
EVENING DRESSES,
FINE FRENCH PRINTS,
LINENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
SHAWLS and SCARFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
&c., &c., &c.,
They will be able to offer
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
in rapid succession, as soon as received.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, of beautiful shades and best quality, in every variety.
MISSES',
62½ cents a pair.
LADIES',
75 cents a pair.
GENTS'.,
87½ cents a pair.
Store open at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN
AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
ALL FOR CASH,
at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE
OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway.
Nearly a Quarter of Million of Dollars of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LADIES' FANCY FURS,
CLOTHS, VELVETS,
SILKS, FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS,
For Cash only,
At prices totally regardless of original cost.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

1,000 Gray Cloth Cloaks	$3 00 each.
500 Superior Cloth Cloaks	4 50 each.
800 Extra Cloth Cloaks	6 00 each.
450 Very handsome Cloaks	8 00 each.
800 Excellent Black Cloth Circulars	8 00 each.
500 Very Superior Black Cloth Circulars	10 00 each.
600 Superfine Black Cloth Circulars	12 00 each.
300 Black Lyons Velvet Cloaks	25 00 each.
250 Very Superior Velvet Cloaks	30 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Bordered Stella Shawls	4 50 each.
2,000 Beautiful New Style Stella Shawls	5 00 each.
1,000 Extra Superior Stella Shawls	6 50 each.
800 Very Rich Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
900 Very Rich Stella Shawls	10 00 each.

THE FUR DEPARTMENT
Is replete with every novelty, and as a quotation of prices in this particular branch is calculated to mislead, suffice it to say that the entire stock will be reduced to about two-thirds their original cost.
1,000 yards of Black and Gray Cloaking Cloths.
100 cartons of rich Trimmings and Galloons.
25 cartons of Guipure Lace.
12 cartons rich Broché Fringes.
50 pieces rich Black Silks.
20 pieces Black Lyons Velvets.
THE WHOLESALE WAREROOMS UP STAIRS
Will be exclusively set apart for the sale of
MATERIALS BY THE YARD,
So that ladies, desiring to economize,
can purchase their own materials, and make up,
or get made, their own Cloaks at a considerable saving.
Now on sale at
BULPIN'S MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT REDUCTION.
Black Velvet Cloaks and Talmas.
Our stock of Black Velvet Cloaks is immense, and consists in part of richly embroidered imported cloaks, and in part of those manufactured by ourselves from the best $10 Lyons velvets.
Stock all new, and of the best description, and prices this day reduced one-half.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK
RETAILED AT
Half the cost of Importation.
The extensive stock of a large
SILK IMPORTING AND JOBBING HOUSE,
Consisting of
BONNET SILKS,
EVENING DRESS SILKS,
RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS,
LACES and
EMBROIDERIES,
Together with a lot of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the coming Holidays, is open for exhibition at the New Store,
No. 415 BROADWAY, Cozzens's Hotel,
Where will be found the most extensive assortment of goods of the above description, and at the lowest prices ever offered at retail in the city.
Ladies of the city and country will do well to examine this stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.
The prices are plainly marked on all, and may be seen at a glance on examination. Remember,
No. 415 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.,
Cozzens's Hotel.
D. R. JAMES, Superintendent.

SHOCKING SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS.
BAYADERE SILKS at 5s. per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS 70c. per yard.
Rich IRISH POPLINS $1 per yard.
Rich ENGLISH POPLINS 6s. per yard.
6-4 VALENCIAS only 5s. 6d. per yard.
Splendid EMBROIDERIES at half price.
The above is but a small specimen
OF THE GREAT REDUCTION
Made upon our entire stock,
Which must be disposed of at any sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly
And Brussels Laces,
Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,
Figured Velvets in great variety,
Colored Fringes of various descriptions,
All at a Reduction of 50 per cent,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH,
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN CLOTHS AND FLANNELS.
Ballardvale Flannels, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Welsh Flannels, all widths.
Colored and Black Cloths, for Ladies' Cloaks, 12s. per yard.
Super Heavy Beavers, $2 50.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At 50 per cent less than cost,
Commencing this morning at 9 o'clock,
And continue through the week, at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLORED VELVETS!—COLORED VELVETS!
YARD-WIDE LYONS VELVETS, $4 PER YARD.
A great bargain.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF NECKTIES.
SMITH & BROUWER,
Importers and Manufacturers of
NECKTIES AND STOCKS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST.,
Are now offering their entire
WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL,
at prices which will astonish those who will take the trouble to examine the goods.
We would call attention to the following list of prices for
FORTY-TWO INCH TIES, OR ONCE AROUND THE NECK,
PLAIN BLACK SILK at 25 cents; retail price 75 cents.
FANCY MOIRE ANTIQUE at 25 cents; retail price 75 cents.
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE at 35 cents; retail price $1.
BLACK BAYADERE at 35 cents; retail price $1.
RICH SILK TIES, with fancy ends, at 65 cents each, (the finest goods imported); usually retailed at $1 25.
FIFTY-SIX INCH TIES, TWICE AROUND THE NECK.
PLAIN BLACK SILK 35 cents; retail price $1.
BLACK BAYADERE 50 cents; retail price $1 25.
BLACK AND FANCY MOIRE ANTIQUE, 20 different styles, at 50 cents each, usually retailed at $1 50.
FANCY BAYADERE, very rich, at 60 cents.
HEAVY RIBBED SILK 65 cents; retail price $1 50.
VERY RICH SILK TIES, with fancy borders (best goods imported) 80 cents; usually retailed at $1 75.
FIVE HUNDRED OTHER STYLES AT THE SAME RATES.
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS and NAPOLEON TIES in great variety, from 35 to 75 cents each.
Ladies are invited to call. The sale will continue for a few days only.

$50.000 WORTH
OF
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
AT RETAIL.
MILLER & GRANT,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
No. 703 Broadway,
Three doors above 4th-st.,
Having made arrangements with a French manufacturer to dispose of a large invoice of goods just landed,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
They will offer, on Monday, the 9th inst.,
Black crape collars, Embroidered collars,
Black crape sets, Collars and cuffs,
Black lace basques, Valenciennes inserted sets,
Embroidered lace caps, Medalion sets, &c.,
At a great sacrifice, as they must be sold in a short time at whatever price they may bring.
Besides the above, we will offer
Veils, Point lace sets,
Capes, Honiton sets,
Mantillas and Applique sets
Coiffures, Valenciennes sets,
Of our own importations, below the European cost.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF DRY GOODS FOR CASH,
AT NOS. 32 AND 34 VESEY-ST.,
Corner of Church.
This large and well selected stock of Domestic and Staple Goods is now offered
AT PRIVATE SALE,
to cash buyers, at
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
This stock comprises a general assortment of seasonable goods, such as
Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks,
Shawls, Sheetings, Hosiery,
Prints, Dress Goods, White Goods,
Linens, Yankee Notions,
And all the usual variety, which will be sold at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN H. MAHONEY,
Assignee of FENTON, LEE & Co.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of
LINENS,
QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
AND CLOTHS
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at equally reduced prices.

FURS ARE ALL DOWN
BELOW COST,
including ERMINE,
RUSSIAN SABLE,
STONE MARTEN,
MINK, FITCH,
ROCK MARTEN, &c.
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

200 HONITON SETS AT $5, WORTH $12; 50 sets at $7, worth $14, and a large variety of other goods at an immense reduction, will be offered on Thursday, the 5th inst., by MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE
offer their large and seasonable stock of
DRESS GOODS
for cash or short credit,
to Dealers only,
at prices
which will enable their
Customers
to defy
the unusual competition
to which they are now
subjected.
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

$283,000 MUST BE SACRIFICED!
$283,000 SHALL BE SACRIFICED!!
$283,000 WILL BE SACRIFICED!!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
AT OAK HALL,
Nos. 86 and 88 Fulton-st.
MAMMOTH STOCK
Of Fine Clothing for Men and Boys.
No Wholesale House can offer such
GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
Come and see. Open until 9 P. M.
All kinds of Money taken.
THEO. R. B. DEGROOT.

DRY GOODS
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 103 Liberty-st.,
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Coburgs, Bombasines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods,
Linen, Blanket and Domestic
Shawls in great variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
The subscriber is prepared to
CLOSE OUT
His Fall and Winter stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
at Retail,
FOR CASH.
At 40 per cent. below cost prices.
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
HUDSON BAY CO.'S
FUR WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.

MARK J. KING
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1834, FOR WHOLESALING ONLY)
Offers at retail, for cash, his immense stock of
FURS, VALUED AT $400,000,
At a large discount from wholesale prices, for 30 days.
In consequence of the utter stagnation in business, and the impossibility of obtaining money through the ordinary channels, I am compelled to offer my whole stock of FURS, consisting of every article in the Fur line, from the finest Sable to the most common Coney, at a discount of 40 per cent from cost. All goods warranted.

ATTENTION IS SOLICITED
to the
LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL
Stock of
SILVER WARE, WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, and JEWELRY of the latest patterns and fashions, ALL WARRANTED, for sale at
A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

FOR 88 CENTS!
You can buy a set of silver-plated Tea spoons!
For $1 75 a set of plated Table forks!!
For $1 75 a set of plated Table spoons!!!
For $2 a nice rocking horse!
For $3 75 a handsome plated cake basket!!
For $3 75 an elegant japanned plate warmer!!!
For $4 25 a set of japanned toilet ware!!!!
For $5 50 a strong, handsomely bronzed iron hatstand!
For FIFTY CENTS one of the patent door-springs!!
so necessary in the cold weather!!!
and any variety of other useful and
necessary housekeeping articles selling
at reduced prices, by
STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway,
Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

THE ENTIRE
STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER
WARE
is being offered
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND
With the times.
No. 172 Water-st.

10.000 YARDS OF LADIES' CLOTHS AND BEAVERS.—In consequence of the interruption of our manufacturing business, we now offer our entire stock of ladies' cloths and beavers at retail, for cash, below the cost of importation.
4,000 yards of 6-4 black, at 90 cents, worth $1 25.
2,500 yards of super French, at $1 50, worth $2 25.
2,000 yards of black beavers, at $1, worth $1 45.
1,000 yards of extra fine, at $3, worth $4.
Also, double-face and gray beavers, all qualities.
Paper cloak and basque patterns, 10 cents each.
Ladies wishing to make their own cloaks, will find these goods very desirable. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

WHOLESALE STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—McEWING & SNYDER, No. 2 Barclay-st., have determined to offer the balance of their stock of shirts, collars, neck-ties, &c., at retail. White and colored Marseilles shirts, $1 to $1 25; fancy printed shirts, great variety, 75c. to $1 25; linen bosom shirts, 87½c. to $1 50; silk neck-ties for 30c., retail price 62½c. to 75c.; silk neck-ties for 40c., retail price 75c. to 87½c.; silk neck-ties for 50c., retail price $1 to $1 12½. These goods are of our own manufacture, and were designed for the jobbing trade. Hosiery and under-garments at corresponding prices.

A BARGAIN FOR OVERSTOCKED DRY GOODS DEALERS.—A splendid country seat, cost $20,000, will be sold for $15,000, of which $8,000 will be taken in a good stock of staple and fancy dry goods. The balance may remain on mortgage. Address W. M. L., Union-square Post-Office.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

THE LAST CHANCE.
YOU MUST GO THIS DAY. THE GREAT FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE CLOSES THIS EVENING.

$150,000 WORTH OF
FINE CHINA, GLASS-WARE, CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES, CLOCKS,
PARIAN STATUARY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY, &c., now selling at
AN UNPARALLELED REDUCTION FOR CASH.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-sts.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION,
FOR CASH.

FINE GOLD BAND	
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 147 pieces	$42
FANCY DECORATED TOILET SETS, 11 pieces	5
ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS, (Warranted heavy plate)	4

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

FOR CASH.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 90 Chambers-st.

THE LAST CHANCE.
YOU MUST GO THIS DAY. THE GREAT FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE CLOSES THIS EVENING.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GREAT BARGAINS.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
On and after Monday, Nov. 2, will offer their magnificent stock of French Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Cloak Trimmings, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices, for cash only.
This sale will be found well worthy the attention of ladies, as it will include a very beautiful variety in every department at prices to suit the times.
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., New-York,
and No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
In our Brooklyn store will be found a splendid stock of French Millinery, which will be offered at half-price.
N. B.—The reduction in every instance is warranted bona fide.
ONE PRICE ONLY.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

THE LAST CHANCE.
YOU MUST GO THIS DAY. THE GREAT FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE CLOSES THIS EVENING.

DEMOCRATS!

Can you afford to reëlect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?

IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS CUSHMAN'S BENEFIT THIS EVENING.—Miss C. in two characters. First time for some years in Lady Gay Spanker, in LONDON ASSURANCE, and as Mrs. Simpson in the after-piece. Mr. Burton and Miss S. Denin play in the comedy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1857.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS IN THREE ENTERTAINMENTS.
JEROME'S GREAT NOVELTY, BOREAS.
SECRET MARRIAGE
CONTRABANDIST.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.
NOTICE.
Glorious News for the Patrons of the Garden.
GABRIEL RAVEL joins his brothers ANTOINE and JEROME, and appears on MONDAY next.

THE LAST CHANCE.

YOU MUST GO THIS DAY. THE GREAT FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE CLOSES THIS EVENING.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

BENEFIT OF MISS CUSHMAN.
who will appear in two characters,
Lady Gay Spanker, as originally played by her,
And Mrs. Simpson in the afterpiece.
Mr. Burton will appear in the comedy.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) the comedy, in 5 acts, of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Sir Harcourt Courtney, Mr. Mark Smith
Charles, Mr. Briggs; Dazzle, Mr. Fisher; Max, Mr. Boniface.
Mark Meddle, the lawyer, Mr. Burton,
Dolly Spanker, Mr. Setchell; Grace, Miss S. Denin,
Lady Gay Spanker, Miss Cushman,
With the comedy, in two acts, of
SIMPSON & CO.
Peter Simpson, Mr. M. Smith; Mrs. Simpson, Miss Cushman; Mr. Brownley, Mr. C. Fisher; Mrs. Brownley, Mrs. C. Parker.
To-morrow, Saturday—Miss Cushman as MEG MERRILIES.
HENRY VIII. on Monday, with Miss Cushman as Queen Katharine.

THE LAST CHANCE.

YOU MUST GO THIS DAY. THE GREAT FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE CLOSES THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee..........Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager..........Mr. F. S. Conway
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; begin with Overture at 7½.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
of the Grand Ronzani Ballet Troupe.
FRIDAY, Nov. 6, 1857,
By special desire, the elegant Ballet of
IL BIRICCHINO DI PARIGI.
(La Gamin de Paris.)
To be followed by a grand divertissement, selected from
IL CAVALLO D'ORO.
(The Golden Horse.)
Supported by the entire force of the ballet troupe, under the direction of
SIGNOR C. CECCHETTI.
NOTICE.—On Saturday, a splendid Afternoon Ballet Entertainment. Doors open at 1 precisely; begin with Overture at 2 P. M.
On Saturday evening there will be no performance.
Mr. McKEAN BUCHANAN will appear on Monday, Nov. 9, in the character of King Lear.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

McKEAN BUCHANAN will make his first appearance since his return from California, Australia and England, (where he has been received with great enthusiasm by crowded and fashionable audiences,) on
MONDAY, NOV. 9,
In the character of
KING LEAR.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

BUCHANAN'S ENGAGEMENT.
Book-Book now open.

IMMENSE BILL TO-NIGHT AT BURTON'S.—MISS CUSHMAN'S BENEFIT.—Two comedies, played by the first talent. Miss Cushman in each piece. Mr Burton in the comedy. Messrs. C. Fisher, Mark Smith, Boniface, Briggs, Setchell, and Miss S. Denin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

CHATHAM-STREET.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.......A. H. Purdy
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs [illegible]; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 6, will commence with WETAMO; Or, THE WAMPANOAGS AND NARRAGANSETTS.
THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE.
PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor..........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents | Pit..........12 cents
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6,
The performances commence with
THE STRANGER.
The Stranger, Mr. E. Eddy | Mrs. Haller, Miss S. St. Clair
To be followed by the drama of
ESMERALDA.
To conclude with ROSE CLINTON.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND FINALE TO THE GREAT FAIR.
LAST GRAND CONCERT,
BY DODWORTH'S FULL BAND, OF OVER SIXTY PERFORMERS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, NOV. 6.
On which occasion MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, the celebrated
WELSH NIGHTINGALE,
Will sing several favorite airs, ballads, etc.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. March, "Gemma de Vergy,"..........Donizetti
2. Overture, "Stradella,"..........Flotow
3. Ballad, "I cannot mind my wheel Mother,".G. Linley
MISS WILLIAMS.
4. Opening Chorus, "From Norma,"..........Bellini
5. Bohemian Chorus, "Etoile du Nord,"....Meyerbeer
6. German Song, "When the Swallows Homeward fly,"..........F. Abt
MISS WILLIAMS.
7. Selections from "Nabuco,"..........Verdi
8. March Du Sacre, "From the Prophet,".....Meyerbeer
PART II.
9. Turkish March, "Abd Ul Medjid,"..........Hum
10. Fantasia, "From Der Freyschutz,"........Von Weber
11. Ballad, "I Love the Merry Sunshine,".........Glover
MISS WILLIAMS.
12. Aria, from Don Giovanni, "Vedrai Carino,"..Mozart
13. Polka, "Tiger,"..........Dodworth
14. Cavatina, "Una Voce Poco Fa,"..........Rossini
MISS WILLIAMS.
15. Aria, from Maritana, "We may be happy yet" Wallace
16. Grand Finale, "Wedding March,"..Mendelssohn
During the intermission Professor HENRI VANDER WEYDE, will perform selections from operas, and the popular music of the day, on the STEAM CALLIOPE.
No extra charge for admission.

CRYSTAL PALACE—LAST WEEK.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE
ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 6,
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Owing to the late unpropitious state of the weather, and by almost universal request, the Managers have resolved to defer the final closing of this unparalleled
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
until the above date, when it will positively close.
The premiums will be announced in the Lecture-room on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Beside the regular exhibition, the
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS
will be continued, as usual, without additional charge.
THE PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE,
with an explanatory lecture, and appropriate music. Shown each day in the Picture Gallery.
THE NEW STEAM CALLIOPE
will perform favorite airs almost hourly.
THE LIGHTNING PRESS
will be in operation.
THE GREAT AQUARIA
can be seen at all times.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a Grand Concert by Programme.
Admittance to the whole only 25 cents.
Stages will be found at all the principal down-town ferries, and in the main avenues which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway, Vesey and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

MOZART HALL,

No. 663 Broadway.
Grand opening of this
MAGNIFICENT SALLE DE CONCERT.
By Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1857.
The public is respectfully informed that
Mme. DE LA GRANGE
will give a
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
for the benefit of
Miss HENRIETTA SIMON,
Previous to her departure for Europe.
A great number of the most eminent artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services.
Tickets of admission, One Dollar.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The Grand Illustrations of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
Portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS.
THE OPEN POLAR SEA,
AS DISCOVERED BY
MR. WILLIAM MORTON.
Numerous relics of the Expedition. Dr. Kane's Esquimaux Dog Etah; Arctic Dresses, Rifle, Great Polar Bear, Peacock Flag, &c.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—NEW DRAMATIC SEASON.—Great success of the elegant romantic drama of THE ROSE OF PENRITH; Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER; which will be repeated THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the entirely new company now engaged here. Wandering Davy, Mr. H. Watkins; Aline, Mrs. Charles Howard. AFTERNOON, at 3—THE WIDOW'S VICTIM, and also THE HAPPY MAN. The beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. KAHN'S, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH Art, is now open in the NEW GALLERIES of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—THE PHYSIOLOGICAL and Anatomical Museum, Chinese Buildings No. 539 Broadway, will positively close on SATURDAY, Nov. 14. Admission 25 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUNDAY, 50 cents.
The great success of the Sunday performances given last month, which have been attended by the élite of the City, including the most prominent stockholders, has induced the Directors to give a
GRAND SACRED AND ORATORIO CONCERT,
On SUNDAY, Nov. 7,
on which occasion will be presented a programme on a scale of unequaled splendor and magnificence, in which will take part the following eminent artists:
Madame LA GRANGE and Madame D'ANGRI.
Their first joint appearance.
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
His first appearance at these concerts.
LAROCETTA, GASSIER, and others.
NOTICE.
MISS ANNIE MILNER,
principal soprano for the great English Festivals, and
MR. ERNEST PERRING,
expressly engaged for the grand sacred performance to be given this season at the Academy of Music, will make their first appearance in New-York as singers of sacred music.
The performances will include selections from three oratorios in English,
THE MESSIAH, CREATION, ELIJAH,
and from three oratorios in Italian,
NABUCODONOR, MOSES IN EGYPT and STABAT MATER.
A Concerto by VIEUXTEMPS, and
BEETHOVEN'S COLOSSAL SYMPHONY IN C MINOR.
It being the intention of the directors to popularize sacred music, and to afford a general opportunity of hearing the master works of the great composers executed in the completest manner, the price of admission has been fixed at
Fifty cents to all parts of the Academy, and 25 cents to the amphitheatre.
Seats secured in advance, at a charge of 50 cents, at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, and HALL & SON'S.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SEMIRAMIS.

Mme LA GRANGE, Mme. D'ANGRI,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8,
SEMIRAMIS.
NOTICE.—In consequence of Mlle. Frezzolini's indisposition, the highly successful opera of
SEMIRAMIS
will be given, for the second appearance of
Mme. D'ANGRI.
The cast will include
Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Mme. D'ANGRI,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, FORTINI.
Sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, HALL & SONS. Tickets and seats to be had at the door.
On SUNDAY—Grand Sacred Festival, at 50 cents.
On MONDAY—Second appearance in America of the celebrated tenor
SIGNOR BIGNARDI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock.
Positively the farewell appearance of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI.
In consequence of which Verdi's opera of
RIGOLETTO
will be performed for the last time.
Second appearance in America of
SIGNOR BIGNARDI.
Positively the last night of
RIGOLETTO,
With new and splendid Scenery, a Double Orchestra, a Military Band, and by the following artistes:
Mlle. FREZZOLINI,
Signor BIGNARDI,
MADAME STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TAFFANELLI ROCCO DUBREUIL.
The sale of seats commences this morning at 9 precisely, at the usual ticket offices. Opera commences at 8.
Due notice will be given of the second appearance of
MADAME D'ANGRI.
On SUNDAY—Grand Sacred Concert, at 50 cents.

THE LAST CHANCE.

YOU MUST GO THIS DAY. THE GREAT FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE CLOSES THIS EVENING.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE USUAL PRICES.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st,
Are now selling
Their entire Stock,
consisting of the following articles:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
from the most celebrated Makers,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,
Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks Spoons,
Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of watches and jewelry at a great reduction in prices, being full 30 per cent. less than the usual retail prices.

Ladies' Bracelets	$20, usual price	$28
Ladies' Bracelets	12, usual price	18
Ladies' Bracelets	9, usual price	13
Ladies' Breastpins	8, usual price	12
Ladies' Breastpins	5, usual price	8
Ladies' Ear-rings	6, usual price	9
Diamond Rings	10, usual price	14
Diamond Rings	16, usual price	23
Diamond Rings	25, usual price	38
Diamond Rings	75, usual price	100
Gold Guard and Chatelaine Chains	14, usual price	20
Gold Fob and Vest Chains	15, usual price	22

Gold fob keys and seals, studs, sleeve buttons, finger-rings, with sets; seal rings, plain gold rings, pure gold wedding rings, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold thimbles and pens and pencils, gold lockets, gentlemen's breastpins, silver spoons and forks, silver porte-monnaies and fruit knives, at much less than ever before offered.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of
Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF THE STUDENTS OF the College of Physicians and Surgeons, holden Nov. 4, 1857, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, as death has removed from among our number a cherished and well-beloved brother, a fellow-student and valued friend we recognize in such bereavement the wise hand of Providence, and our submission and grief are herein expressed.

Resolved, That, as an expression of heartfelt sorrow for the death of our late classmate, Mr. MICHAEL HILLARY KERRIGAN, we, as a body, attend his remains to their final resting place.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family and inserted in the principal papers.
CHAS. PHELPS,
J. H. THOMPSON,
EUGENE PEUGNET,
ROBT. F. WEIR,
GEO. BAYLES.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD,
Cor. East 61st st. and 3d-av.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting of the corps will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested in relation to the celebration of the 25th of November. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, NOV. 3, A SMALL DIARY with a dark cover, with the name of GARRET GREEN, Elizabeth, N. J., written on the inside of the cover. A liberal reward to the finder will be paid, by leaving it at the office of GARRET & EDWARD GREEN, corner Horatio and West sts., New-York.

LOST—ON THE 3D INST., IN GOING FROM NO. 98 East 28th-st., to 3d-av., or in 3d-av. cars, or in 5th-st. to Adam Miller's Brewery, or in 3d av. between 5th-st. and 42d st., or in 42d st. to Crystal Palace, a heavy GOLD CHAIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to
HENRY M. BAILEY, Office No. 92 Essex-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY, AND WILL BE ISSUED in a few days, MARION WALLACE; OR, LIFE'S CHANGES. By ROSA SCOTT.

STILL GREATER SACRIFICES,

At CHINA and GLASS HALL, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
I have taken the entire floor of Christy & Wood's immense building, and will offer MONDAY, 9th inst., and continue to sell from day to day, until $250,000 worth of goods are turned into cash, at the following low rates:

2,000 China TEA SETS, from	$2 50 each and upward.
75 China DINNER SETS	20 00 each and upward.
4,500 Plated CASTERS	3 25 each and upward.
2,500 Plated CAKE BASKETS	3 25 each and upward.
150 Plated COFFEE and TEA SETS, 6 pieces	19 50 each and upward.
100 Plated COFFEE URNS and TEA KETTLES	19 00 each and upward.
700 Plated WAITERS	
1,000 doz. Plated FORKS, SPOONS, &c.	
1,500 casks of New-England and Sandwich rich CUT-GLASS.	
60 casks of Bohemia rich CUT GLASS.	
$5,000 of BRONZES just imported. All at the above low rates.	

To prevent confusion visitors are requested to enter the north door, and exit by the south.
C. C. LEIGH, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

SAVE TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

on
YOUR BOOK-BINDING,
and
ENABLE US TO KEEP OUR WORK-PEOPLE EMPLOYED.
E. WALKER & SONS offer to bind, at their old establishment, No. 114 Fulton-st., every description of plain and ornamental job binding at 25 per cent. off their regular prices, during the present year.
Superior flexible-back bindings for music.
N. B.—Bookbinders supplied with marbled paper, and book marbling done in the best style, at 25 per cent. below regular prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE young women, sisters, separately or together; one to cook, wash and iron, is a first-rate cook, superior laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress or up-stairs work generally; both are humble, willing and obliging servants, will study the interest of their employers. Highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant waiter; understands his business, and has 5 years' reference; also, by a young man as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is an excellent driver; has 3 years' excellent references. A first class cook is open for an engagement; has 4 years' reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES A situation as housekeeper in a private family; has no objections to any part of the Union; has the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has, also, the best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel; can give the most satisfactory reference from her present employer; has lived in that capacity for the last eight years. Call at the Metropolitan Hotel parlor, No. 5 first floor; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and understands cooking well; can make bread, biscuit and pastry; would take a waiter's place or laundress; can fulfill any situation in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 114 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, by a competent Protestant Scotch woman; also, as laundress, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, as chambermaid and nurse, and to do general housework in the city or country, at moderate wages, by very experienced girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, of long experience, to do general housework. Is a good plain cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; first-rate laundress; humble, neat and willing to work; a person who studies the interest of her employer; has reference which can be relied on. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, sisters, in a small private family; one is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and a good bread maker; the other to do chamberwork, waiting, or take care of a baby. Four years' reference from their last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 Fulton-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; she makes good bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style, is fond of children; also, a neat girl of 15, can mind a baby, sews neatly, washes for the nursery, will make herself useful. The cook $6, the other $3. Call No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT middle-aged woman, with some years of excellent reference, to do the general housework of a gentleman's family; is kind and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits, and very particular with her work. Ladies in want of a good trustworthy domestic, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or would wait on grown children; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Would like to go South. Has good references. Call at or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 175 6th-av., in fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY, RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress and assist with the chamberwork of a private family; is a good quick sewer, and will make herself useful; has good City reference; a good home more of an object than high wages. Apply for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., rear front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; has the very best reference; also, by a young English girl, to do light housework or travel; is of a very agreeable disposition, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a steady woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest style; is willing and obliging to employers; has a knowledge of dressmaking. The best City reference; can be seen at the present place, No. 34 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and well recommended girl, to do general housework; is truly a hardworking and modest girl, who understands her business; would go to any part of the country. Wages no object, but a good steady home required. Call at J. S. MORGAN'S, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a first-class private family as cook, understands her business, all kinds of soups, boning and larding, all kinds of desserts. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT, MIDDLE-AGED woman, with excellent reference, wishes to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can cook meats, game, pastry, make soups, &c., in excellent style. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability will apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOMAN of long experience, who perfectly understands the business in all its branches; can give good City references. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small, private family. Is kind to children. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 826 Greenwich st., where she has the best of reference. She can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as cook and laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, in a respectable private family. Has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for eight years. Call for two days at No. 6 Leroy-st., corner of Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and doing up muslins; or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SUPERIOR CLASS of female servants, both colored and white; some of whom are first class cooks, and all willing to work for wages to suit the times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children; can do plain sewing and embroidery. Call, or address, for two days, MARGARET, No. 215 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 14 West 28th st. for two days. Good City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter. He understands his business in either capacity. Address G. B., harness store, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, or at No. 4 Horatio st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 1st av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; understands the management of young children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 96 9th-st., where she has lived a number of years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress, chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present place, Carroll-place, nine doors east of Court-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or as nurse and seamstress; and is willing to make herself generally useful if required; call or address M. A. R., No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; would have no objection to do chamberwork, plain sewing, or take care of children; with unexceptionable testimonials. Call or address at No. 59 West 29th st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE German girls, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given at No. 44[illegible] Houston-st., room No. 1. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS professional cook. Understands soups, made-up dishes, pastries, jellies, and game of all kinds. The best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 67 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or fine washer and ironer; has good references; can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 99 5th-av., corner of 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COLORED WOMAN, as cook or laundress in a private family. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 198 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first class cook in a respectable family; a person who understands the business thoroughly. The best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 85 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Apply for 2 days to M. S., West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WORK by the day in private families, or to do work at her rooms, No. 416 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor, back rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to travel South with a family; would do sewing, or take charge of children. Good City reference. Call at No. 277 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron; has lived 4 years in her last place; has best of reference. Apply at No. 221 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take care of a baby. Can be seen at 282 19th-st., corner of Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; good reference. Can be seen at No. 105 East 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, TOGETHER OR SEPARATE, by two sisters, one to do chamberwork and sewing, or would go as nurse and seamstress; the other will cook, wash and iron, or do housework; is thoroughly competent, and can wash and iron in superior style. Each has a reference of over two years; are kind and agreeable, and in every respect most trusty and efficient domestics. Call for two days at 107 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS AN EXPERIENCED seamstress by a very competent girl, who is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirt-making and family sewing; also, as a good cook and to wash and iron as chambermaid and waitress; as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit and do general housework; by very experienced girls; also, to do light work, by girls aged 12 to 16. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and baker, and can do up clothes in the neatest manner; is willing to act as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse; is fond of children, and can refer to her employer in this City. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, Manning's office, where employers are suited free of charge.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN, OF UNDOUBTED references, desires a place in City or country, as coachman; understands his duties thoroughly, having acted in that capacity since in this country; will be found willing and obliging; is a good hand over horses and a careful driver; or can be well recommended to act as porter or grocery clerk. Apply at 271 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN AND NIECE, SITUATIONS in the City or country, one as cook, who thoroughly understands her work, baking, pastry, soups, and jelly, assists with the washing, no objection to a private boarding house, City or country. The niece can do the chamberwork and regular washing. The cook $7 to $8, the other $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, SMART, intelligent young girl, for chamberwork and waiting, or care children; willing to make herself useful any way required; takes unusual interest in her employer's interest; lived 3 years in her last place; humble, strong and willing to work; wages $4 per month. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, the other as child's nurse and plain sewing or chamberwork, and waitress in a small private family. Good City references from their last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands ladies' plain dressmaking. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., in the book store, near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do cooking; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen; can produce first-class City reference as to capability, integrity and character. Apply at No. 347 2d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, tidy German girl, Protestant, to do general housework, is a first-rate washer and ironer, and plain cook, and is willing to make herself generally useful; give good reference. Call at No. 203 Broome-street, in the candy store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid; can do plain sewing, or general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook; good reference given. Call at No. 394 Bleecker-st., second floor, front room, between Hammond and Bank sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 126 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, WHO has been in this country a short time, a situation as groom, and is willing to make himself generally useful in a small private family; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a widow—has no children—a situation as laundress and cook, or as regular laundress; does up linens in style, finery and muslins; or as regular cook in a private family, City or country. Wages $6 to $7. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing. Has long and satisfactory City reference from the first families in New-York. Address No. 85 4th-st., near Perry, in the store, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing; has served in every capacity; is willing to make herself generally useful, is fond of children, and would undertake the care of them. Call at No. 199 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant young woman, for general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; is willing to take any situation which will afford her a home; is competent to take hold of any household work; humble, neat, strong, and willing to do all she can to please her employer; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th st.

WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION for a most excellent Protestant young woman either as chambermaid, waitress, seamstress, or nurse; she is fully competent to undertake any situation, and will be found willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 199 West 31st-st., where she may be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress; or chamberwork; would leave the City if required; any respectable family requiring such help, by calling at W. G. Campbell's dry goods store, No. 260 3d-av., near 22d-st., will get satisfactory reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman in a small private family. Good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Can be seen for three days at No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 Laurens-st., near Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young English woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to do the light chamber work and sewing. Best City references. Can be seen at No. 171 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of reference given; or as children's nurse. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st. Can give ten years reference, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED American female, a situation to take the charge of an infant from its birth; or the care of an invalid lady or gentleman. Has no objections to leave the City. The best of references. Apply at No. 293 Broadway, room No. 33, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as a good cook, makes bread and pastry. The other as chambermaid and waiter, nurse and seamstress. Both are able and willing to work at moderate wages. Like the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; would have no objection to take charge of a child. Good City reference. Apply at No. 311 5th av., corner 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY EXEMPLARY, active young man as waiter, coachman or groom; understands the business perfectly in either capacity. Wages no object, if a steady place offers in City or country. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress; can be well recommended; or to travel with a lady; no wages required for the Winter. Call at No. 7 Cherry-st., Franklin square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or laundress, or as laundress and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place, where she lived for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 16th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN 28 YEARS OF age, a situation under a farmer; is a good milker, and understands farming in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a girl who is a good cook, washer, and ironer and willing to do the general work of a family; lived three years at her last place. Apply at No. 58 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do the general work of a small family; is a good plain cook. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do general housework, cooking, washing and ironing. Has good recommendations. Apply at No. 3 2d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid. Call at No. 233 9th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A Frenchman; speaks good English; can produce the best of City reference. Address HENRY KERR, corner Broadway and Astor-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of industrious, tidy, honest and capable servants, at low wages, at the office No. 240 Grand st., near the Bowery. I. WATTS.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN accustomed to take in dressmaking, prefers to go out by the day. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 911 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid or nurse and seamstress. Call or address No. 153 West 28th-st., near 8th-av., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, in perfect health, with a good breast of milk, wishes a situation. The best of references given. Apply at No. 58 Hanson-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for 3 days, at No. 79 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUATION as ladies' maid and dressmaker; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing perfectly; has good taste for trimming; can do up muslins nicely; the highest of City reference. Can be seen during this week at No. 698 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 103 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

COPYIST.—AN EDUCATED YOUNG LADY would like some respectable employment to take to her own home, (copying preferred,) as she writes a swift, legible hand. Address for two days, A. R., Brooklyn Post-Office.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS WANTED, FOR which the cash will be paid. Prices from $50 to $125. Address Box No. 3,567 New-York Post-Office.

REFER TO EMPLOYES.—C. MASON'S OFFICES, No. 14 Sixth-avenue, and No. 359 Bowery, are free to employers. A full assortment of servants on hand. Many are well recommended, and will be satisfied with low wages in the City or country. Also men and boys.

MERCHANTS OR OTHERS, IN THE CITY or country, whose books require writing up, or wishing statements made out, accounts collected, &c., can have it done by a competent person on reasonable terms by addressing ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 113 Brooklyn Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, TO GO INTO THE western part of this State—one who understands his business, strictly temperate, and a good worker. Address Mr. DAVENPORT, at the office of New-York *Times*, stating ability and what incumbrance, and reference.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can, and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND TWO or three single rooms with board, may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st.; the house is strictly first-class, and was leased by its present occupant last May, by whom it has been renewed and furnished with every comfort and convenience. Small children not received, and those who only wish low-price board, please not apply.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 89 Clinton-place, 8th-st., two handsome suits of rooms on the second floor, with large pantries attached, to families or single gentlemen; the house is strictly first-class.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE large front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, one single room to let, at No. 15 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, A VERY FINE suite of rooms, $15 per week; a large room, $5; and small ditto, with hot and cold water in room, $3. Family private. Good board can be had, if required. Gas, bath, &c. No. 26 Amity-place. Bleecker-st. stages within one door. References exchanged.

ROOM WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WOULD like a single room, and breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, in a genteel and strictly private American family, up town; modern house. Address Post-Office, Box No. 1,040, giving locality and stating terms. References exchanged.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—TWO OR THREE neatly furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, with fire and gas; breakfast if desired. A party of friends could make a pleasant arrangement for the season.

102 WEST ELEVENTH-STREET.—NEW and handsomely furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by applying as above. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT FIRST-class four-story house in 34th st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS IN 54th AND 55th sts., will exchange for any kind of merchandise, bank or insurance stock. Also eight houses in exchange for a farm, or any other property in the vicinity of New-York. Also money to loan on State or New-York City and Brooklyn Stocks.
PETER B. FOSTER, No. 289 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON MODERATE TERMS, TO SUIT the times—A large brown stone front dwelling in 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; also, a first class dwelling in 21st-st., near 7th-av. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUT-houses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Address S. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO THREE STORY basement and counter-cellar houses, 20 x 50; lot 20 x 99 feet, in West 31st-st.—Nos. 250 and 248, between 8th and 9th avs. The above houses will be sold a bargain, and on terms to suit the purchaser, or will be let cheap. Inquire on the premises. The buildings will be open throughout the day.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-stone-front house No. 223 Lexington av., Murray Hill. This house is furnished with every modern improvement, and to a good tenant will be let at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 21 Washington Market, corner Vesey-st., before 1 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar of a first-class, marble-front store, No. 96 Liberty-st., about 200 feet west of Broadway, newly painted and in first-rate order at a reasonable rent. Apply to A. VANDERPOEL or JAS. E. McLANAHAN, No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NEW HOUSE NEAR Union square. Rent, $900. Furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., are new, handsome, and selected with taste—must be purchased; cost $3,300, will be sold for $2,300. Address O., Union-square Post-Office.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th st., near 6th-av., one room deep, suitable for a very small family. Rent $250 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COUNTRY FARMS IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY BUSINESS.—The advertiser has several valuable farms situated in Western New-York, with good houses and desirable surroundings, a part which he will exchange for a well-established business in the City, or a stock of goods. May be seen for a few days at No. 201 Broadway. Inquire for WOOD.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF clothing or other staple merchandise, valuable unincumbered real estate, situated contiguous to one of the most flourishing villages in the vicinity of Chicago. By attention the property could be made double its value in less than 18 months. Address Box No. 1,578 Post-Office.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—ONE OF the best, most extensive and lucrative country offices, situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the United States, is offered for sale. Price $2,200. Amount of business done last year, $3,200. Inquire of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 651 Broadway, New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. E. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO PRINTERS.—A TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH received by the undersigned from the President of the Buffalo Typographical Union No. 9, states that the Printers in the offices of the *Express*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Courier* in that city are on a strike.
W. B. McMANUS, Pres. N. Y. T. U. No. 6.

BEWARE OF DEATH.—DO NOT DIE WITH the consumption. Buckskin Undershirts and Drawers at cost, at the old stand of J. P. SCOTT, corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 300 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION IN PARIS.—Mrs. H. W. LUSCOMBE, No. 21 Rue de Chateaubriand. The Winter course of instruction commences on the 1st October, when the first Professors will attend. A few vacancies in the establishment. References to Rev. Dr. NEVILLE, Newark, New-Jersey, and to various clergymen and parents of pupils in France, England, Ireland and Scotland.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 1. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 166 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 823 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOYS MAY ENTER DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway, this week at half-price, and be practically prepared for business before Christmas. They will become quick in figures, rapid business writers and good bookkeepers. Reduced terms only $15 for a full commercial course of 60 private lessons, or $5 each branch.

SELECT SEMINARY, STATEN ISLAND.—The course of instruction in this School includes English, French, Music and Drawing. The terms are moderate, and the number of boarding pupils very limited. For further information, address the MISSES ANTISELL, Port Richmond, S. I.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHLAND Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 132 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway. Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons.
J. H. TYNG.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 283 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A LADY, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching Parochial Schools connected with the Church, is desirous of a similar situation. Would have no objection to any other school or family, to teach the ordinary English branches. Would be willing to make herself otherwise useful, either with her needle or in housekeeping; understands both perfectly. The comforts of a home, more than a salary, is wanted for the Winter. No objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference can be given. Address TEACHER, at the bookstore No. 19 Greenwich-av., for a week.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY, NO. 289 BROADWAY—RICE & ANDREWS negotiate for Teachers and Schools in every part of the Union. No commission charged until suited. Teachers at a distance, by writing to us, giving full particulars and references, and inclosing the initiation fee of $1, (which is expended in advertising and corresponding for their benefit,) shall immediately receive the best efforts of this Agency in their behalf. No charge to parties wishing to engage Teachers.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—A practical Agency for supplying schools with competent teachers and governesses, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars gratuitously, and teachers with desirable engagements. Several teachers wanted. Particular attention paid to orders per mail. We are in constant correspondence with the principal schools in the Union. SMITH & BOYD, 346 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT to teach English, French, music and drawing in a school or family. Would go South or West to a favorable opening for a school. Unexceptionable references given. Address or call for one week on Miss SAXON, No. 231 West 35th-st., near 9th-av.

TEACHER—WISHES TO TEACH ONE OR MORE pupils or classes as many days weekly, and as many hours daily, as required. Teaches English branches, classics and elocution. Address M. N. O., *Times* office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires a situation as governess in a family, to teach the English branches, French and music. Would not object to go to the South. City references. Address G. A. J., Telegraph Office, Madison-square.

TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, (male,) educated at the Connecticut Normal School, desires a situation. Address A. P. B., No. 46 Hamilton-av. Brooklyn.

MATHEMATICS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway.

A 7-OCTAVE FOUR ROUND-CORNER ROSEWOOD PIANO, of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s make, very little used, fully guaranteed; cost $375. Will be sold for cash for $225. New and second hand Pianos at very low prices. New Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building, cor. Grand-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

GREATEST BARGAIN.—MAGNIFICENT grand diagonal 7-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted in perfect order; been used a few months; cost $500, will be sold for $30[illegible]. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway.
H. WARREN.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—AN EXCELLENT Piano, but little used, Pettin & Co. makers, and warranted, will, on account of embarrassment, be sold at an immense sacrifice. By Mr. Weber's kindness, it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

DOCT. BULKLEY
Has removed to
No. 42 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET,
Between Broadway and Fourth-avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND fashionable rosewood furniture and valuable works of art, without reserve for cash, at the first-class residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, as above, the entire elegant furniture of the house, which is first-class throughout, and embraces everything adapted to an elegant and fashionable furnished house. Catalogues can be obtained on the morning of sale, which will take place rain or shine.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of two elegant rosewood suites of parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade with slip covers, full marble-top etageres, with mirror doors; superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, Turkish and reception chairs in tapestry; three elegant French pier mirrors, cost $200 each; Sevres and Dresden China vases, brocade and lace curtains, rich velvet and Wilton carpets, French escritoire, two magnificent mantel mirrors, mounted in ormolu, two superior rosewood secretary book-cases, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables; corner etageres with mirror backs, marble groups, bronze and ormolu clocks, &c.

DINING-ROOM, CHAMBER AND LIBRARY.—Full marble-top bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood armoire, mirror front, rosewood bedsteads, elegant hair mattresses and bedding, solid rosewood chairs in moquet, rosewood suites in hair-cloth, French shades, Paris inlaid chairs, library book-case, extension table with oak dining-room furniture; silver ware, rich China, cut-glass, ivory, cutlery, oil-cloths, portable heater, range, rosewood hall-stand, three elegant chandeliers, with all the gas fixtures in the house. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, precisely, without regard to weather.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, PIANOS, VELVET AND BROCATEL FURNITURE, GAS FIXTURES, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., on the second floor, a very large and extensive assortment of good new and second-hand furniture of every description; it will consist in part of several suites of parlor furniture, in velvet and satin delaine, rosewood bookcases, finished and unfinished rosewood cottage and French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, centre, card, dining and extension tables, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, 60 or 70 French plate oval and other mirrors, oil-paintings, 200 bedsteads, 150 chairs of various kinds, office desks; also, a lot of gas fixtures and sundry goods, removed from a family in 26th-st., all of which must be sold and closed up this week; also, balance of dry goods from last sale. N. B.—Those in want of goods will find this sale advantageous. No postponement on any account. Also, the entire library of a gentleman leaving the City.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURS.—IRVING & WATKINS will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, 1857, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., by order of the assignee, without reserve, a large and valuable stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs, removed from Broadway for convenience of sale, consisting of mink mantillas, circulars, muffs and cuffs, Hudson Bay sable do. do., chinchilla, fitch marten, stone marten and Siberian squirrel do. do.; otter collars, gloves and coats. Wolf, angola and genette robes; foot muffs, &c. A large assortment of gentlemen's fur collars, gloves, robes and coats. Also, a large assortment of children's furs. These goods have been but recently manufactured. Purchasers can buy them with the greatest confidence, and every article will be warranted as represented. The goods will be ready for inspection on Thursday and Friday previous to the sale, at the auction rooms. Catalogues will be ready on Thursday. The ladies are particularly invited to call and examine the collection.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSE SALE OF REALLY SPLENDID FURNITURE, COSTLY EMBELLISHMENTS.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire contents of the residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av., embracing a great variety of first-class goods. In the basement are walnut extension table, buffet and chairs to match, together with a fine assortment of rich table ware and kitchen utensils, &c.; also, the provisions and groceries, &c. Catalogues can be had this day, at No. 220 Broadway, under the Museum. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites in rich brocade, corner and wall etageres, centre and side tables, lace curtains, China vases, bronzes, clocks, paintings, pier and oval glasses, seven-octave piano, &c. In the chambers are fine rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, sofas, couches, chairs, fine curled hair mattresses, blankets and bedding, together with an infinite variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet tapestry carpets, rosewood suite covered in green plush, one rosewood do. covered in crimson and gold; do. elegant gilt frame, pier, mirror and marble-top, pier, base, gilt-frame mantle mirror, mahogany rockers covered in hair cloth, mahogany lounges covered in brocatel, elegant gilt cornices, muslin, lace and embroidered window curtains, mahogany marble-top pier tables, rosewood marble-top side and centre tables, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, rosewood and mahogany night cabinets and commodes, hair mattresses, straw do., bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, matting, &c. Also, an assortment of China, glass, crockery and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE THIS DAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising beds, mattresses, paillasses, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, chairs, parlor suites, etageres, sideboards, lounges, &c., &c., &c.

Also, cutlery, crockery, velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c., &c.

Parties wishing furniture at a low figure will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article offered will positively be sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO.

Will sell at their salesroom, No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of a family leaving the City, comprising the entire furniture of a five-story house, comprising parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c.

Also,

Several fine French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, one rosewood piano-forte, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A special sale of Stocks and Bonds, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars, see his Catalogue, which can be obtained at the office. Next regular sale MONDAY, Nov. 9. Special sale TO-MORROW, (Saturday.) Auction sales every day.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF DIAMONDS.—The undersigned will sell at Auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 11 A. M., at the room No. 17 Nassau-st., Bank of Commonwealth building, by order of Isaiah Rynders, United States Marshal, over $27,000 worth of diamonds, various sizes; also, sterling silver forks, spoons, &c. The diamonds will be on view three days previous to the sale, at the office of Augustus Schell, Esq., Collector of the Port, Custom-House. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 81 Nassau-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—
OLD OIL-PAINTINGS.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their salesroom, No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock precisely, 43 superior oil-paintings in gilt frames, purchased within two years, by a first-rate connoisseur.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO., WILL SELL TO-MORROW, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock at their salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a select assortment of imported fowls, comprising white Shanghais, Golden Polands, Leghorns, Black Spanish, &c., &c., &c. These fowls are all from imported stock and have had ten prizes awarded them by the New-York State Fair, New-York Poultry Exhibition and Albany County Fair. Sale without reserve.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.
MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
At the Cabinet Warerooms, No. 494 Broadway.

COAL.

COAL AT $5 PER TON.—THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company being unable to fully supply the retail demand for Coal from their yards No. 368 West-st., between Morton and Leroy sts., have for the convenience of families, made arrangements also to deliver for the present their superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, screened for family use, from

Pier foot of 22d-st., North River,
Pier foot of Jackson-st., East River,

at $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Cash to be paid in all cases when Coal is ordered. Coal will also be delivered on the same terms from the Company's yards foot of North 10th-st., Williamsburg. Pier foot of Cross Dock, near Taylor-st., Williamsburg; and Pier foot of Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL.—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE, No. [illegible] 42d-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R. Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—WANTED TO PURchase, a medium-sized Boiler, iron cupola, with iron chimney; also, a full-rigged Crane, a first-rate Blower, Ladles, Rings, &c., suitable for foundry business. Parties having any of the above articles for sale cheap, will hear of a purchaser by calling on J. L. CADY, at No. 139 Centre-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. [illegible] Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES, PACKED expressly for presents, for sale. Apply to ROBT. L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Ulster county, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.

Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.

We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.

DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:

50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depot, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it	—	—	132,285
Total indebtedness	$26,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash items	$150,758	$300,856	$127,077
Materials	504,655	502,541	535,000
Fuel	497,115	728,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,875	218,331	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	46,234	28,509
Due by Agents	—	—	251,066
Advanced to Long Dock Company	—	—	430,521
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,000	794,000	1,315,500
	$1,703,857	$2,690,425	$3,648,902
Liabilities over Assets	$24,398,911	$23,305,545	$23,376,518

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.

Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus. CHARLES MORAN, President.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1857.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY—Nov. 4, 1857.—The matured Coupons of the Bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Co., Junction Railroad Co., and Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of North America, (New-York,) until further notice is given. The suite of offices No. 18 William-st. are for rent. Inquire of C. JENKINS, at the office.

J. B. WARING, President.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO. }
CINCINNATI, Oct. 30, 1857. }

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, are requested to present for payment the interest warrants due in New-York, Nov. 1, 1857, to FRANK S. BOND at No. 21 Nassau-st. S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BOND AND mortgage, about $20,000 on first-class property. Also, $10,000 or $20,000 New-York City Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, due in 6 or 12 months. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, office No. 27, No. 25 William-st.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic.

H. A. TUCKER, Treasurer.

THE SMALL BILLS OF THE NEWARK (New-Jersey) Banks are received by us at ¼ per cent. discount. VAN VLEEK, READ & DREXEL,
No. 27 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th inclusive.

SAML. B. ISAACS, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct 30, 1857. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

PRICE'S INODOROUS GLYCERINE—$1 50 per lb. bottle; just imported and now selling off below wholesale price at retail, for cash.

ARTHUR WILLMER, Importer,
No. 107 Fulton-st., second floor, New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.......1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.......1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.......1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.............Dec. 5	Saturday..........Nov. 14
	Saturday..........Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin..........$80 | Second Cabin..........$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. R. SCHENCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 4, N. R., at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9¼ A. M.; 1½, 4¼ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees, lessees, and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in June, 1855, for the non-payment of assessments, that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale may be found in the *Evening Post*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statement describes the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed; the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statement can be had by applying to the Comptroller's Office, New-York.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Comptroller's Office, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN C. VAN DERVEER, of the Township of South Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of six months.

Dated Oct. 9, 1857. PETER CORTELYOU.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.

Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Repairs and Supplies of the Board of Aldermen, having the subject of Tompkins Market Drilling-Rooms under consideration, will meet on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, 1857, at room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 P. M. All parties interested are requested to attend.

WM. McCONKEY, Chairman,
Alderman Twentieth Ward.

NOTICE.—AS SOME OF OUR NOTES ARE IN the hands of parties who are unknown to us, the holders thereof are respectfully requested to favor us with their address or call at our office and receive a proposition for settlement.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY, ALSO THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY.
MASTA'S INDIAN
PULMONIC BALSAM.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, and CHEST, it is unrivaled in its speedy and certain efficacy.

FOR HOARSENESS and SORE THROAT, it gives decided relief, and effects a rapid cure.

FOR COLDS and COUGHS, it affords immediate relief by its positive power to quiet irritation, and abate feverish excitement throughout the system.

FOR BRONCHITIS, it is an effectual and certain remedy. It has a specific applicability for all those diseases that have their seat in the Throat.

FOR CROUP and HOOPING COUGH, it affords immediate relief in all cases by its expectorant and antispasmodic properties, and by its power effectually to allay irritation of the lining membranes of the air-passages.

FOR CONGESTIVE and SPASMODIC DISEASES of the LUNGS, it gives positive relief. Having cured many extraordinary cases, it is the most reliable remedy now before the public for that distressing disease, the Asthma.

FOR BLEEDING from the LUNGS, it has extraordinary efficacy in arresting all cases, by quickly checking undue arterial excitement, and tending rapidly to restore and equalize the circulation throughout the system.

FOR CONSUMPTION, it is the most RELIABLE REMEDY. Certain to arrest irritation, and speedily relieve a Cough, it at the same time yields nutritive, strengthening, and healing influence, imparting strength and vigor to the whole system. Upon this peculiar but rare power of renovating the system, rests its great efficacy for the cure of all the first stages of the CONSUMPTION.

Sold by all Druggists and Apothecaries.

J. W. WHEELER, General Agent, 48 Vesey-st., up-stairs.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr Barrow, carriage paid immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage. No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable medicine is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, and if timely administered will speedily arrest and permanently cure all scrofulous and cutaneous eruptions, and all diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury; permeating the system through the circulation it purifies the blood and rectifies the secretions, restoring the patient to sound and perfect health. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the *ne plus ultra*. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

By mutual arrangement, the business and good will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.

(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by A. FISHER & THOMAS DENNY, who will continue business under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, and solicit the patronage of their friends.

ABIJAH FISHER,
THOMAS DENNY,
Nov. 2, 1857. CHAS. A. FISHER.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, of the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against CORNELIUS BERRIAN, AUGUSTUS P. WOODRUFF and ANN ELIZA WOODRUFF, his wife, Timothy Guiderih, William Mooney, Joseph W. Vail, Alexander Adams, William Thompson, John Stephenson, Herman Livingston, James Lawton, Alexander Willis, John J. Colvin, John T. Wendover, Daniel Sargent, William W. Bonnett, Philip McGiven, the President, Directors and Company of the City Bank of New-Haven, the Mechanics Banking Association, Selah Bates, Alice Murphy, administratrix, &c., of Charles Murphy, deceased, John Rork, Eugene Kettletas, the Empire City Bank, United States Trust Company, Receivers of the Empire City Bank, Daniel Gallagher, Charles L. Stuart, Patrick McBride, Edward Lee, John F. Chen, Cesaire Court, Archer Martine, Charles V. Martine, Thomas V. Russell, William Stuart, William Brolly, Charles Turner, John G. Lindermann defendants.—Summons for relief.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 Fulton st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 11, 1857.

WAKEMAN, LATTING & PHELPS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint mentioned in the above summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 11th day of August, 1857.

WAKEMAN, LATTING & PHELPS,
o2-1aw6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES L. VOORHEES against NORMAN CUTTER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-nine cents with interest from the 11th day of March, 1856; and the sum of five thousand and thirty-six dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the 11th day of April, 1856; and the sum of five thousand and thirty-six dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the 11th day of May, 1856, besides his costs in this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action has been this day filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Oct. 15, 1857. FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS,
o16-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against MARIETTA BRANCH BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York this day, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from the 25th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 1, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o2-1aw6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York by the Croton Aqueduct Board, relative to the acquiring of lands for a new reservoir, &c., in said City.—To FRANCIS CLARK, FRANCIS CLARK, Jr., JANET CLARK, and all others claiming an interest in the premises hereinafter described, or the moneys awarded therefor: Take notice, that by virtue of an order this day entered, on the petition of MATTHEW KANE, THOMAS KANE, MARIA THERESA KEIRNAN, and THOMAS KEIRNAN, her husband, in the above-entitled matter, you are hereby notified to appear before LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, Esq., the referee appointed to examine into and report upon the claims of the said petitioners, and of any others who may be interested in and to the award made by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above matter to estate of THOMAS KANE, for lot No. 65 in block No. 575, and lot No. 40 in block No. 678, in their report in the above matter, at his office No. 85 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. of that day.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1857.

MATTHEW KANE,
THOMAS KANE,
MARIA THERESA KEIRNAN, } Petitioners.
THOMAS KEIRNAN,

JAMES WARD SMITH, Attorney for Petitioners, No. 198 Broadway. o3-1aw6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES T. CRAWFORD against J. ALMOSNINO and J. RODRIGUES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty cents, with interest from the first day of June, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 14, 1857. JAMES C. RICE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 14th day of August, 1857. JAMES C. RICE,
au28-1aw12wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS L. CARTER, HENRY E. QUINAN and RICHARD A. DE FOREST, plaintiffs, against DAVID THOMAS and EDWARD DOLSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty day days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 19th day of September, 1857, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1857.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 237 Broadway, New York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of September, 1857.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
o2-1aw6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against ALLEN HARRIS, WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS and ALVAH A. STONE, doing business as partners under the firm name of HARRIS, STONE & CO.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 15th day of September, 1857 besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Oct. 7, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o9-1aw6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENRY ROOME, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1857.

o23-1aw6mF* ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID B. THORP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 20, 1857.

o23-1aw6mF* WILLIAM B. SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.

WILLIAM E. TREADWELL, } Executors.
WILLIAM HUSTACE,
au7-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 321 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 5, 1857.

CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.
my22-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON, Executor.
o2-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.

MARY H. BUCKLEY,
o2-1aw6mF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of P. J. Joachimssen, Esq., No. 118 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857. SARAH TRAITEL,
je19-1aw6mF* Administratrix.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against R. —— CONKLING and —— CONKLING, doing business as partners under the firm name of R. CONKLING & SON.—To R. —— CONKLING and —— CONKLING: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o9-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MERCHANTS' BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857. WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
o9-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE NORWALK BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-seven hundred dollars, with interest from the 15th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 1, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o2-1aw6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEFFERTS G. COLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 5 1857. W. K. THORN,
n6-1aw6mF* Executor, &c., of L. G. Coles.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD J. LARCOMBE,
au14-1aw6mF* Surviving Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Hascall, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1857.

o16-1aw6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5¾ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eighth-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver.

BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 118 Nassau-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1857.

CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUANCE of the resolutions of its Board, already published, will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit respectively in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.

And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounted paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.

Parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Ticket Swindle Revived.

The law passed by the last Legislature making ticket-swindling a felony punishable with fine and imprisonment, produced a temporary suspension of hostilities, and for a short time after its promulgation a wholesome fear kept the runners, and bogus ticket venders in check. The armistice, however, is again suspended, and hostilities have commenced with greater fierceness, if possible, than even before. All fears of prosecution or punishment seem to have vanished, and all disguise is thrown off. The runners lie in wait at the railroad and steamboat landings, and victimize the unwary traveler too often with impunity. About the time of the sailing of the California steamers they evince the greatest activity, but their operations are not by any means confined to that branch alone. As soon as the steamers have gone, the bogus offices hang out huge signs covered with the names of all the places it is possible anybody may be going to, from Passamaquoddy to Saint Anthony's Falls. The practice which has become common for the agents of all the great inland routes of travel to issue passage receipts and tickets to this class of speculators, and carry on a regular commerce with them, gives them great boldness and encouragement. They fleece each person out of all they can get in addition to the regular fare, putting the surplus into their own pockets, and paying the customary price to the agent. In most cases they are also paid a per centage on the tickets sold.

Among the passengers by the *Northern Light* there were a large number who were waylaid at their very entrance into the City, and by fraudulent representations taken to the different establishments called hotels, which are leagued with the swindling shops, and swindled in considerable amounts. In almost every case the victims are poor, and the money of which they are robbed has been hardly earned, and its loss causes them much distress. We can only instance a few of the more outrageous impositions.

Mr. Jacob M. Free, with his wife and two children, one an infant and the other three years of age, arrived in the City on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, by the Erie Railroad, from Bronson, Branch County, Mich. They were met at the cars by a runner, who conducted them to the Great Western Hotel. The same person then showed Mr. Free to the office corner of Chambers and West streets, next corner above the office of Mr. Raymond, where every device surrounds the place calculated to mislead a stranger, and satisfy him he is in the genuine office of the Steamship Company. He was told, as usual, there were only two or three tickets left, and charged $317 50 for two and a quarter tickets, represented to be second-cabin tickets. On leaving the hotel he was charged $18 for five meals, and two nights' lodging in the house; and the hackman compelled him to pay $1 50 for driving him a few rods to the steamer's dock. He took up his position in the second cabin, supposing he was right; but on examining his tickets they read "For'd Cabin," which means *steerage*, and there was no berth number opposite his name. Thus, with his wife in delicate health, and two small children, he was compelled to bundle forward and take his chance for a mattrass upon the floor. In his company there was a Mr. Rositer from Astoria, Seneca County, Ohio, who paid at the same place $175 for a ticket, which he was told was for the second cabin, but which also proved to be for the steerage, *without a berth*. His bill at the same hotel for five meals and lodging was $6. The regular price of the steerage tickets was $130.

Mr. James Stripling, an old gentleman, his wife and a daughter about 15 years of age, from Litchfield, Munroe County, Ill., also arrived on Tuesday evening, went to the same hotel, and purchased their tickets at an office in Warren-street, with "California Ticket Office" written in large characters over the door. He was here told that the tickets were all gone but two or three, and for two and a half tickets in the second cabin he was compelled to pay $437. At the hotel his bill was $18; the hackman charged him $1 50, and to sundry baggage-smashers he paid about $2 for lugging his trunks on board. He also made the same discovery that his friend did,—instead of a second cabin he had a steerage ticket for himself, wife and daughter, without a berth.

David Cappes, from Springfield, Ill., came to town on Wednesday morning, and was politely conducted to the "Farmer's Hotel," No. 141 Cedar-street, kept by John C. Enright. His transmission from this place was easy and natural to the Warren-street bogus office, where he was charged $237 for a ticket. The same story was told him that only two tickets remained. To secure one of these he was invited to pay $75 on account. He expected a friend to arrive who was to assist him to what money he lacked to pay his passage. He handed out $75, which they promised to refund if his friend did not come. Two hours before the appointed time, he went to the office and notified them that he would have to abandon the trip, as his associate had not arrived. They handed him $37, and told him they would give him no more. He left the place and afterwards met his friend, when he went back and took his ticket, paying them $200 for it, besides the $38 they already had in their hands of his money. For this he received a steerage ticket. Mr. Burt, a man who came with him, was also swindled out of all the money he had, and having no means to go to California, in desperation shipped for a whaling-voyage to avoid starvation in a strange City. Joseph F. Goodale, from Ripley, Me., purchased a fine double blanket to comfort him on his passage, and noticing the great California office, Warren-street, he thought it would be safe to leave it there for a short time, until he went into Broadway. He was gone two hours, and then returned for his blanket. The person with whom he left it told him a man had come and taken it away, at the same time offering to sell him a *life-preserver* for $15, and throw in a blanket. Indignant, he turned to leave, but, as he was about going out of the door, with a threat that he would bring them to justice, the keeper of the den threw a coarse horse-blanket at him. As it was too late to get another, he took it, and went on board the steamer.

One whole family were first defrauded out of their money, and then shipped off to the West, instead of California. This dodge is becoming a very common one.

We publish the foregoing, not so much for the interest of these details in themselves, as for the hope that they may put others upon their guard against their wholesale system of plunder, for which there appears to be no adequate remedy at law. They are only a tithe of the cases that occurred by the last steamer to California.

The Police Commissioners.

THE SUPERINTENDENT CALLS FOR AN ARMED POLICE.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and adjourned to Saturday next without transacting any business. A communication was expected from Mr. Draper, but none was received. He sent to the Commissioners on Wednesday for the certificate of his election, which was sent to him, signed by General Nye, President, and Mr. Embree, Clerk of the Board. There was a rumor at head-quarters that he had been sworn in by Judge Peabody, but the Commissioners said they had no authentic information on the subject. The rumor that he had declined, and sent his reasons to the Board, was not credited by the Commissioners, because, as they said, no declination nor reasons had been received.

The following communication was sent to the Commissioners by the General Superintendent:

Office of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, New-York, Nov. 4, 1857.

To the President of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District:

Previous to the election which was held on the 3d inst., I caused to be published, in compliance with the law, in the several counties embraced in the Metropolitan District, those sections of the act which prohibit the vending of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath, or on any day of public election, and which also prohibit the erection of booths or boxes for the distribution of tickets within 150 feet of the respective polls. I also directed the respective captains of police in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn to cause the said law to be enforced.

In anticipation of the riotous conduct of disorderly persons, which so frequently attends and disturbs our elections, a system comprising a full organization and distribution of the police force for the occasion, prepared by Deputies Carpenter and Folks, was adopted and carried into effect.

While I have reason to congratulate your honorable body and the citizens of New-York, for the quiet and orderly manner in which the election was conducted, I cannot withhold the expression of my highest approbation of the good and efficient conduct of the captains and patrolmen connected with this department, in not only communicating to the several persons the existence of those laws, but in their efficient enforcement of them. The names of delinquents who have been returned to me will be immediately sent to the District-Attorney for his action.

In view of future contingencies, and from the experience of the last election, and for the more effectual preventing of a repetition of scenes that have heretofore occurred and disgraced this City, I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made and a resolution passed authorizing *the arming of ten prudent and discreet patrolmen with revolvers*, that a sufficient force may in any contingency be called upon to suppress any riots or unlawful assemblages, without the necessity of invoking the aid of the military.

The paucity of numbers composing the police force of this City admonishes me, and I hope enforces the necessity of increasing its efficiency, and I have ascertained that the mere exhibition of fire-arms in the hands of those who may legally use them produces a most potent and instantaneous revulsion in the courage of the blustering violators of law. Its efficacy has been tested, and its further application, I trust, will be approved.

(Signed) F. A. TALMADGE,
General Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

The strength of the Police force yesterday morning was as follows:

On special duty in criminal courts, steamboat landings, &c.	119
Roundsmen	43
Sergeants	29
Commanding officers	22
Suspended	3
Sick	28
Absent	10
Patrolmen on duty	605
Total	889

The General Superintendent says there were three instances on election day in which the efficiency of the revolver in preventing disturbance was tried with success. He wants the armed men called for to use only on important occasions, when a general violation of the public peace is threatened.

The new rooms are now nearly fitted for the use of the Board and General Superintendent and Deputy. The records of the old Police are there, and fill to the ceiling one corner of the room. There are near two hundred large manuscript volumes.

Academy of Medicine—November Meeting.

The Academy of Medicine met, Tuesday evening, in the New-York University, Dr. Valentine Mott in the Chair.

Dr. Van Buren, from the Section on Materia Medica, reported elaborately upon Dr. Squibb's paper on Chloroform. The Section had carefully tested certain specimens of Chloroform, and arrived at the conclusion that a Chloroform prepared by Cross & Young, Williamsburg, was in no way inferior to the imported article—that, indeed, it was superior to most of European manufacture; and that the article prepared by Dr. Squibb for the use of the Naval Hospital was a very superior preparation.

On the motion to refer Dr. Squibb's paper to the Publication Committee, a long debate arose: "Did reference to that Committee necessitate its publication?"

Dr. Reese insisted that it did not—the Committee was to publish only when explicitly ordered by the Academy.

Dr. James R. Wood held that the function of the Publication Committee was to hold fast to papers referred and prevent their publication, either in secular papers or medical journals, until the Academy ordered. This was the only way to save valuable papers from being published by the secular Toms and Dicks, and the medical Harrys. They were the exclusive property of the Academy, which ought to have the benefit of their first publication.

Dr. Hibbard, of the Committee, Dr. Joseph M. Smith, formerly four years on the Committee, citing precedents. Dr. Batchelder citing by-laws, Dr. Kissam, and others, held that the Publication Committee, under the present organization, had no power but to publish 750 copies of all referred to it—not even having power to refuse in lack of funds, unless specially permitted by the Academy.

It was settled, finally, that the reference involved publication. So the Squibb's paper, on the ground that it had already enjoyed large and worthy publication, was ordered filed.

Dr. Janes, from the Section on Materia Medica and Botany, read a paper on condensed milk. The Section had visited Borden's place, carefully noted his method of condensing milk, microscopically, chemically, and at the table tested its pretensions. The report detailed the process of manufacture from the milking; its boiling in vacuum at 115° to 120° of Fahrenheit; its canning and coming to market. They noticed that the morning's milk was better than the evening's—the fat of the cow being in less demand through the night for the animal's own use, and hence going to make the butter of the milk. They noticed that cows which seemed somewhat thin gave a milk richer in butter and casein than those that were in better condition. The cheese made from the condensed milk was richer than common cheese, by the sugar which the common process wastes. The new article had been suggested as a substitute for cod-liver oil, but the Section were not prepared fully to indorse the suggestion. Would the condensed milk, like boiled milk, constipate the bowels? They had inquired of Dr. Henry G. Cox, who had used it in the Child's Hospital as a diet, and he answered decidedly *no*—adding his testimony to its excellence. It keeps in the open air only little better than common milk, but on ice it keeps several days, and hermetically sealed it goes the round voyage in Collins' steamers, and comes home perfect,—certificates from the steamers' Captains to this effect were read—and the Augusta and Charleston steamers use it exclusively. Its economy was settled, costing 32 cents the quart, and needing four parts of water to one of milk to bring it to the standard of cow's milk. Those who choose to make a still cheaper article, were referred for definite information as to the practices of initiated milk dealers to the New-York Times of Monday last.

Dr. Griscom (who was one of the Section that investigated the matter) moved that Mr. Borden be permitted to publish the report at his will, as "read before the Academy."

Dr. Detmold objected to making the Academy a medium of advertising any man's wares, however good.

Dr. Griscom said the Academy had permitted the publication of the report on solidified milk, and this was a far better article. He thought the manufacturer's genius,—for it was a matter of genius,—deserved this permission. His milk-biscuit was the savior of Dr. Kane.

Dr. Detmold withdrew his objection, but renewed it when it was suggested that the motion permitted the secular press to publish it before it went through the saving ordinance of publication in a Medical journal. It was settled that the manufacturer might publish it where he would, as "read by the Academy," after some Medical journals had first enjoyed it.

Dr. Kissam from the Trustees, reported progress on the inquiry "Could the Academy be accommodated in the new Historical Rooms?" The present quarters were engaged until May next. Rooms could be had in the new building at $100 the year—including a niche for the Academy library. Further, this was the Anniversary evening, but for good reasons the anniversary oration was temporarily postponed. He recommended that when they adjourn it be to the 18th inst., at Hope Chapel, when Dr. Sims would deliver an oration.

Agreed to, and the professions invited to attend.

The President, Dr. Mott, said, the next business might concern him. He cared not if it did. But if it did he had one remark to make to the Academy. The Secretary then said he had received a sealed envelope indorsed "A Charge against a Fellow." "If," resumed Dr. Mott, "this has reference to me—and why I think it may is this: I have received from some dirty fellow an anonymous letter charging me with having indorsed a quack. Now the referenee probably is to one Hammond, who advertises that he cures on Ricord's plan, and that he is a pupil of mine. For a short time, years ago, he was a pupil of mine; but of that fact he makes an unauthorized use. I have requested him as a gentleman to withdraw his reference to me in his advertisement. I have sent a legal gentleman to him to tell him that if it is not done I'd take legal measures to compel it." According to rule the sealed charge went to the Committee on Ethics.

Dr. Garrish, presented, with its history, a carcinomatous tumor. The patient was 61 years old. No part of the body was found affected but the liver, on which the tumor grew, and which in weight was eight pounds.

J. H. Burge, Esq., read a paper on his improved splint. Referred to the Section on Surgery.

Dr. Rotton read a paper compiled from Lieutenant Herndon's notes on the Amazon region concerning the cocoa that is used by the Peruvian Indians as a sort of chewing tobacco. They chew the dried leaves, into which, when rolled into a quid and moistened with saliva, they prick a minute portion of quicklime. Dr. Rotton distributed, for the immediate use of members, specimens of the cocoa. Its taste is that of a feeble green tea, not offensive to the beginner nor yet likely to make him covet more. Some unimportant matters besides were considered, and then the Academy adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

Suicide of a Wife—The Husband Arrested.—On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Catharine J. Moore was found dead in her bed at her residence No. 172 Forsyth-street. She lived here with her five children, and after dinner on Wednesday sent all the children away except her youngest child, a boy five years old. The eldest daughter returned in the course of an hour and found her mother dead. The friends of the family and a physician were called in and every effort made to resuscitate the woman, but without success. The Coroner was sent for, and, yesterday, caused a *post mortem* examination of the body to be made by Dr. Finnell. In the stomach a quantity of laudanum was found, leaving but little doubt that this was the cause of death. Mr. James Myres, a brother of the deceased, believing that the poison was administered by the husband of deceased, caused his arrest, and he still is kept in custody to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. The husband's name is Thomas Moore. He keeps a tailoring establishment in Broadway, near Prince-street. It is alleged that Moore abandoned the deceased nearly three years ago, and during this time contributed scarcely anything for the support of her or her children. It is alleged that becoming infatuated with another woman, he has lived with her as his mistress in Crosby-street ever since.

An Old Swindling Dodge.—Dr. Morris Lassner, dentist, of No. 173 Canal-street, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of defrauding David Lulzberger, of No. 9 Avenue D, out of $66. The complainant, a young man, alleges that on the 13th May last, Dr. Lassner advertised for a clerk, and that he called on the Doctor, at his office, in response to the advertisement. Lassner informed him that he was about to open a wholesale embroidery and lace store, at No. 24 Park-place, and desired to engage him as one of his clerks; he agreed to give him $40 per month, but required a deposit of money as a guarantee that he would be forthcoming at the proper time to enter upon his duties as clerk. He gave $66 as such guarantee—all the funds he had—the Doctor at the same time assuring him that he was possessed of $10,000, which was deposited in the hands of Ballin & Sanders, bankers, No. 24 Exchange-place. The complainant subsequently ascertained that these representations were false, and that he had been swindled out of his money. Justice Brennan held the accused to answer in $500, Daniel Rosenberg, of No. 70 Nassau-street, becoming his surety.

A Lady Cowhiding a Gentleman.—There was quite an excitement for a short time yesterday, in the vicinity of Bowling-green. A carriage drove up nearly opposite the Stevens House, from which a young and elegantly-dressed lady alighted, drew forth a cow-hide, and struck a gentleman, standing upon the pavement, several smart blows over the head. The gentleman, attacked so suddenly, seemed confused, but, recovering himself, made a rush for the Atlantic Gardens, where he concealed himself. The lady then sprang into her carriage and dashed off. No one recognized the parties.

Audacious Robbery.—On Wednesday night, three men and a woman stopped at the cigar-store No. 78 Reade-street, kept by Mrs. Mary Graham, and called for some cigars, which Mrs. Graham was proceeding to show them, when suddenly two of the men seized hold of her, beat and kicked her brutally, while the others robbed the money-drawer of its contents, $15 75. After taking the money they all decamped. The parties were yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Osborn, who held them to bail in $1,000 each. They gave their names as John and Margaret Quinn and John Flannegan.

Charge of Murder.—A man named Thomas Moore was arrested late Wednesday evening, in the Eighteenth Ward, charged with having murdered his wife. He was locked up in the Station-house, for examination.

[Advertisement.]

Selling off at a Profit.—Almost everybody evinces a disposition to seek ruin by making wonderful sacrifices in selling their goods. Knox is an exception. He felt inclined to adopt the plan, but his "sober second thought" convinced him of its folly, as the demand for his hats required his constant attention to enable him to supply it. Those who want a Knox hat, and are willing to allow the manufacturer a trifling profit, must call at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The new Indian drama of "Wetamo," the sterling drama of the "Orange Girl of Venice," and the comedietta of the "Persecuted Dutchman" are to be performed at this flourishing theatre to-night, with the astonishing and truly wonderful feats of the American Acrobats. Go early if you wish a good place. All the favorites of the company appear.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—This is one of the most lasting and delightful perfumes of the day; it is quite as good and much cheaper than the celebrated "Farina Cologne," being carefully prepared from the most rare and costly materials by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment gives immediate ease in lumbago, pain in the back caused by over-straining, inflammation of the kidneys, and all external irritation, whether produced by disease or resulting from injury. Applied with a due degree of friction it soon accomplishes a cure.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Machines, with New Improvements.—C. R. Woodworth & Co., Maryland Portable Gas Machines, adapted to houses, hotels, &c., manufactured and for sale by

C. R. Woodworth & Co., No. 74 Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 461 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Fall from a Scaffold.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Maurice Cox, a sign painter, accidentally fell from a scaffold in front of the drugstore No. 469 Pearl-street, New-York. He was engaged in painting a sign on the third story of the building, and was instantly killed by the fall. Deceased resided in Bedford-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, where he leaves a wife and child. He was a native of Ireland, 35 years of age. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

☞ The regular weekly meeting of the Lee-avenue Sabbath School boys was held last evening. Rev. Rufus W. Clark delivered an address. The immense hall was crowded. Weather seldom affects the size of these audiences.

☞ Park Benjamin, last night, redelivered his humorous Poem, entitled "The Hard Times," to a numerous audience at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The proceeds are to be appropriated to charitable purposes.

Death at the City Hospital.—Wm. C. Gorham, who was accidentally shot in the woods near Greenwood Cemetery, on Friday of last week, by Arthur McGothy, died in the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday morning. The charge entered the right groin, and when taken to the Hospital he had bled so freely that there was little hope of saving his life. The deceased was 20 years of age, a native of England, and had been in this country only six months. He resided with his father at No. 148 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Dispensary.—During October 565 patients were treated in this institution for the following diseases: Of females, 40; of eye and ear, 57; of children, 98; heart and lungs, 93; head and digestive organs 135; surgical, 142. Of the above 223 were males and 342 females. Natives of the United States 150, foreign birth 415.

1,627 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Accident.—A laborer, named Edward Lynch, had one of his legs broken in Clinton-avenue dock, Brooklyn, yesterday, by a heavy stone falling upon him while he was assisting in loading a wagon. He was taken to the Hospital by Officer Casler, of the Fourth Precinct Police.

Sudden Death.—A man named James Gallager, residing in Varick-street, Jersey City, fell dead in the door of his house on Wednesday afternoon. He was moving his household goods to New-York, and, in company with his family, were just leaving the house, when he suddenly fell, and expired in a few moments. Justice Bedford viewed the body, and it was determined that apoplexy was the cause of death. Deceased leaves a wife and four children.

Correction.—We wrote on Monday that the plaintiff in the case of Lawrence *vs.* Kiernan, in the Brooklyn City Court, who got the heavy verdict on Saturday, was a *German* girl. It was accidentally misprinted "*servant girl*." We make the correction by request.

Accident.—Mathew Miller, a laborer, had one of his legs broken Wednesday, on Wyckoff-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, by the falling of a bank of earth upon him. This is the same place where four men lost their lives two weeks ago.

☞ Counterfeit $3 bills on the Farmers' Bank of New-Jersey are in circulation in Brooklyn. A man was arrested by the Third Precinct Police Wednesday, for attempting to pass one of these counterfeits.

Repudiating.—A *youthful* American Club in Brooklyn held a meeting on Wednesday evening last, and in view of the result of the election in this County, resolved to fall back upon old Whig principles, and abandon the American party.

NEW-JERSEY.

Erie Railroad Meeting.—A very numerous meeting of stock and bondholders and others was held in Commercial Hall, Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on Thursday night, for the purpose of devising means to place the Erie Railroad in a better pecuniary position. Mr. Scudder took the Chair, and Mr. J. B. Culver was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and Mr. Moran, the President of the road, followed in some remarks on the present position and future prospects of the Erie Railroad. He said the enterprise commended itself particularly to the attention of property owners in Jersey City, as being one destined to advance their local interests particularly. Mr. Moran's remarks were continued at some length, and Mr. Bentley took the floor. He explained the necessity of completing the tunnel, and prophecied a reaction in Erie if only confidence could be restored.

Mr. Gregory gave some statistics and urged stockholders to come to the rescue of the road.

Mr. Wakeman succeeded Mr. Gregory in some practical observations, and on motion of Mr. Bentley, a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, especially in regard to the matter of the tunnel and Long Dock property, viz: Messrs. Westcott, Bentley, Wakeman, Clarke, Van Vorst, Keeny, Zabriskie, Gregory, and Lisson, with power to add to their number.

The meeting then adjourned to convene again at the call of the chairman of this Committee.

New Engine House.—The Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings of the Jersey City Common Council, have been instructed to advertise for proposals for erecting a house for Hose Company No. 4, in the Third Ward. The building is to be of brick, 20 feet front and 30 feet deep, and is to cost $1,000.

Election of City Treasurer.—A special meeting of the Jersey City Common Council is to be held this evening, at which an election to fill the vacant Treasuryship is to be a special order. Two attempts have already been made in the Board to fill this vacancy, but without success.

Thanksgiving.—Governor Newell, of New-Jersey, has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the 26th of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 5.

$3,000	N.Y.State 6s, '73	105	25	Erie Railroad	15
2,000	do	105½	82	do	14¾
3,500	N.Y.State 6s, '74	105½	100	do	14¾
500	N.Y.State 6s, '60	100	1050	do	14
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s	85	300	do ... s10	14
5,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	93	275	do	14½
1,000	do	94	830	Reading Railroad	31½
3,000	Tenn.State 6s, '90	76	200	do ... s10	31
3,000	Virginia 6s	80	300	do ... s30	31
4,000	Missouri State 6s	71½	200	do ... s10	31¼
9,000	do	72	100	do ... s60	31
5,000	do ... s30	72	200	do	31¼
2,000	do	72¼	48	Gal. & Chi. R. R	67½
5,000	do ... b30	72½	10	do	67¾
5,000	do	72½	150	do	68
15,000	do ... s10	72½	50	Mich. Central R	44
1,000	do	73	50	do	47
10,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	60	35	do	47½
2,000	E. R.R. conv b. '71	30	50	do	50
1,000	do	29	15	do	51
1,000	Hud.R.R.R. 1st m	90	5	do	53
2,000	Hud. R.R.R. 3d m	50	140	Mich So.& N. Ind.R	12
1,000	Mich.So. S'g F'd b	49	48	do	12½
500	Ill. Cent. R.R. bs	71½	50	do	12¾
11	Bank of Commerce	83	50	do ... s10	12
5	Metropolitan Bank	80	15	Mch So&N. Ia pf St	25½
25	Canton Company	15½	20	do	26
100	do	15½	350	Ill. Cen. R. R. ... s10	85
100	do ... b60	15¾	35	do	87
5	Del.& Hud. Can.Co	95	100	do ... s15	85
5	do	96	80	Cle.&Pitts. R.R.opg	10½
48	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	76	202	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	32½
38	do	75	450	do	32¾
30	Cum. Coal Co.	7	100	do ... s10	32½
100	do	7½	100	do ... b60	33
389	N. Y. Cen. R. R	68½	350	Chicago&RIslandR.	71
466	do	68¾	50	do ... s30	71
565	do	69	350	do	71¼
100	do ... s10	69	75	do	71¾
100	do ... s3	69	100	do	71⅝
200	do ... s30	68	100	do ... b30	71¾
50	do ... s20	68½	35	La C. & Mil. R. R.	7
125	do	68½	109	do	6¾
50	do	68⅝	100	do ... b10	7
200	do ... b60	69	12	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	55
100	do ... b30	69	10	do	53
11	C. C. & Cin. R.R.	83			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. Draper:

$4,000 Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds ... Int. added.	70¼
$10,000 Milwaukee & Beloit R.R. Co., Int. added.	32
10 shares Republic Fire Ins. Co	70½
10 shares Grocers Fire Ins. Co	103
10 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co	80½
50 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	90
10 shares Bank of Commerce	82

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by Albert H. Nicolay:

$6,000 Great Western Ill.R.R.1st m. 10s. Int.ad.	22¼
$5,000 Long I. R. 1st m. 6 per cent. Bds. Int. ad.	56
$2,000 Mil. & Mis. R.R. farm mort., Int. ad.	41@44
$5,000 Milwaukee 7s ... Int. ad.	45½
$1,800 Milwaukee & Superior R.R. 8s ... Int. ad.	40½
$5,000 Illinois Stock of 1847 ... Int. ad.	83¼
$12,000 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R. 1st mort ... Int. ad.	21
$4,000 Detroit & Milwaukee R. R. 7s ... Int. ad.	43
$1,000 Lexington 6s ... Int. ad.	36
$23,000 Brooklyn 6s ... Int. ad.	81¾@82¾
$1,000 N.-York and N.-Haven R.R. 7s .. Int. add.	73
$560 Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1853	50
$810 Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1855	48¾
$500 Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1856	45
$1,000 Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1856	44¼
50 shares Philadelphia and Reading R.R	44
49 shares Second-Av. Railroad	42½
21 shares New-York and Virginia St. Ship Co.	57
10 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	124¾
80 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.	70
10 shares Harmony Fire (hyp)	70
20 shares Hanover Ins. Co	90¼
20 shares Exchange Ins. Co.	84
20 shares N. American Ins. Co	90½
20 shares Beekman Ins. Co.	94½
30 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co	108
40 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.	44
50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co	90
10 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	100½
4 shares Pacific Bank	90½

S. Draper's regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, Friday, at half-past 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

Albert H. Nicolay will hold a special sale of Stocks and Bonds, this day, Friday, at half-past 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	Mo. State 6s	72½	50	Clev.& Tol. R.R	32¾
2,000	Ind. State 5s	74	100	do ... s4	32¾
2,000	Hud.R.R.R.1st M	90	100	do ... b30	33
1,000	Har. R.R. 2d M.	52½	100	do ... s10	32½
1,000	Ill.Cen.R.R.Bds.	71	12	do	33
5,000	E.R.R.3dM.Bs.'83	65	50	Panama Railroad	75
20	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	75	10	do	75½
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	7¾	50	do ... b30	76
100	do ... b3	7¾	300	Reading R. R. ... b5	33¼
132	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	12¾	200	do	33¼
50	do	12¾	50	Chi. & Rk.I.R.R.	72
5	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	69½	50	do ... b60	73
100	do	69¾	35	do	71¼
90	do	69½	80	Mich. Cen. R. R	50
300	do ... 2d	69½	100	do ... s60	49

Thursday, Nov. 5—P. M.

The City Banks have had several conferences in regard to the policy of some public assurance to the country banks limiting the time to which the present Metropolitan arrangement for currency will be extended. No definite conclusion has been arrived at, but the present feeling is that the arrangement will *certainly* be continued to the 1st February, 1858, and that after the time is fixed, whatever date it may be, not more than 25 ℘ cent. a month of the currency on hand shall be sent forward for redemption. Meanwhile, after the Metropolitan certificates, representing this currency, shall reach five or six millions, the notes will be assorted, and every country banker then desiring to know the amount of his own circulation held by the City Association, can have the information by applying to the Metropolitan Bank. In regard to the full resumption of Specie payments, we believe that the largely preponderating sentiment is in favor of perfect repose until the general financial condition promises decided amendment, and unless the Legislature of New-York should demand earlier action, the banks in this City are not likely to hasten a decision on the subject against the understood wishes and convenience of the great body of the country bankers.

The Money Market continues to look well for new business, and most of the large loans are disposed to extend their lines to a partial extent. The work of extending and otherwise accommodating mercantile payments continues, and we regret to hear new firms named every day as in difficulty, on this subject. There is money offered on the Street, at call, at the rate of 7 ℘ cent. on good stock collateral. The rates of Exchange on London are again higher, and 108@109 at 60 days' sight and 110 ℘ cent. at short sight are the asking rates for Saturday's packet. There is some demand for Gold to-day for Southern remittance. The Brokers are selling Coin at 100¾@101 ℘ cent., and buying at 100½. Philadelphia funds are 95½@96 ℘ cent. Boston, 99¼@99½ ℘ cent. The New-Orleans Banks are leading on to Specie payments, and the Citizens' Bank renewed yesterday.

There was a strong inquiry for State Stocks at the Brokers' Board, to-day. The long loans of New-York were to 105½, Missouri sixes (large sales) at 71½@72@73@72½ ℘ cent.; Tennessees, 76; Ohios of 1886 at 93@94 ℘ cent. The State list was also firm again, although there was some realizing late yesterday on Erie and New-York Central at the rapid advance, and some of the speculators against the market undertook this morning to press sales on this account. Between the Boards, however, and at the afternoon session, the market took a fresh bound, and left off firm; Central, 69¾; Rock Island, 71½; Panama, 75½; Illinois Central, 86@87; Toledo, 33, and Michigan Southern, 12½. In Michigan Central the advance of the day was *ten per cent.* in consequence of the offer reported from London for the new loan of the Company. The Stock sold as high as 53, leaving off at 50 ℘ cent.

New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Not a Stockholder," supposes that the writer has forgotten "that many stockholders have not the means to invest more money in the undertaking." The writer has not forgotten that fact any more than another fact—not less important in the consideration of the question—that vast numbers who have the means are willing to stand by and look on in the hope that others will do the work and furnish the money which is to benefit their property. No one doubts that, if the money which the Erie needs to lift it over the present crisis in its history could be obtained, the credit of the Company and its securities would be restored, and their market value would rapidly appreciate. The two classes of stockholders referred to agree in this opinion and accord in action, the one because they cannot, the other because they will not. It was to force these classes to action that the writer ventured to throw out the suggestion of a legal process to compel them to come forward or suffer the consequences. The road evidently has no one but its stockholders to look to. Important as it is to our City, to our State and to the whole country, the road itself is a fixed fact and will be operated for the public benefit, if not by its present stockholders by another and fresher set, in whose hands it will *pay*, and, therefore, the public generally will be no sufferers. Hence it is the stockholders who must move for the protection of the present interests, for they may be assured if they do not take care of themselves, no one else will. In the estimation of your correspondent, "Not a Stockholder," it would be unjust and dishonorable to act upon the proposal of the writer. I should be certainly sorry to recommend anything which might thus be characterized, but if I understand the question of ethics as applied to the case, it is simply this, that the stockholders are all copartners, their interest represented by the number of shares which they hold, and as the profits are ratably divided, so should the burdens be equally borne. If there is money to be raised, the holder of ten shares should pay one-tenth as much as the holder of a hundred shares, no more, no less, and the question of relative ability has nothing to do with the equity and justice of the case. If the holder of the ten shares or the hundred has not got the money to pay his or her proportion, the answer is obvious. They must sell a portion of their interest at what it will bring to raise the means to take care of the residue and bear the proper share of the burdens of the copartnership. The writer well knows that there are many who will stand back upon one plea or another, and avoid taking any portion of the burden. It is as "unjust and dishonorable" to do this—far more so than to foreclose up the property at the earliest possible day, and then allow those, and those only, to come in who would pay their share of the assessment necessary to place the Company on high ground. What is the hope worth of "those poor souls who have in good faith invested their hard earnings in the hope of having something to fall back on in their old age," provided the money required is not raised? Why, simply nothing. The case is a hard one—the investment has been unfortunate. But such cases are not rare, and the holders of mortgages which come before the residuary interest of the shareholders are no more to blame for taking the necessary steps to collect their interest than the holder of a mortgage upon a house where the mortgagee fails to pay the interest and loses his claim to the premises by a foreclosure and sale. The writer is firmly of the opinion that if the suggestion made by him could be carried out, the securities of the Erie Railroad would command a much higher price in the market, and if those for whom sympathy is claimed were compelled to sell out one-half to protect the other, that the remaining half would be worth in the market double what the whole would now bring. Of course the suggestion was made as an ultimate means in case the present effort of the Directors, as is possible, should fail. The writer is sincerely desirous that the friends of one who is "Not a Stockholder" should do their duty as well as others, and avoid the necessity.

C.

Bank Management—Another Letter from Nathan Appleton.

To the Editors of the Boston Post:

A writer in the *Post* of 30th ult. undertakes to criticise some of the positions taken in my letter on the money crisis. His style is so courteous, and he seems so sincere in his opinions, that I consider him entitled to a respectful reply. But it is evident that this writer and myself look at the subject from entirely different points of view. The great question with him is whether the banks can expand under a severe financial crisis, and he thinks they cannot. Now what is a financial crisis, and what is its cause? It is a scarcity of money, growing out of the contraction of the bank circulation. It is caused by the action of the banks, but does not control that action. The only legitimate ground for contraction by the banks is the efflux of coin from the country to a degree to endanger their circulation. This is the only cause which ever did, or ever can, produce a financial crises in this country. When the export of specie ceases, the crisis is, or ought to be, over. The banks can then hold their own at least. Now my argument is that the export of specie ceased after the early part of September, and could only be made at a loss compared to bills of exchange. Here, I contend, the contraction ought to have ceased; instead of which the New-York banks have continued the contraction of their liabilities from 88 millions on the 12th of September to 71 millions on the 10th of October, and still further since. It is this continued contraction of which I complain, after all occasion and necessity had ceased. In September we were safe, with a money market rather stringent than otherwise; but it is the subsequent and continued turning of the screw which has produced the appalling state of things which now exists. The whole history of banking cannot show an equal example of ignorance of the "true principle and science of banking," as has been exhibited by the New-York bank managers.

As a cure for this horrid mistake, I proposed that the New-York banks should expand their loans ten or fifteen millions immediately, to replace themselves as near as may be in their position on the 12th Sept. This your correspondent thinks impossible in so short a time. How impossible? The contraction went on at the rate of four or five millions a week; there can certainly be no difficulty in expanding as fast or faster, provided there be mercantile houses enough left standing to borrow it.

Your correspondent seems to make a distinction between deposits and circulation, which does not exist in fact. They are essentially the same thing. They are convertible into each other at the pleasure of the possessor. I do not understand what he means by the banks "liquidating their debts in the shape of deposits or credits." This can only apply to those banks which have stopped payment. Neither can I agree that deposits or circulation shall be classed as the means of the banks. They are credits which the community choose to hold for their own convenience, and are increased or diminished by the expansion or contraction of the banks in their loans. They compose the circulating medium, and are the means of the mercantile community to whom they belong. In the present case it is the forced and unnecessary contraction of which we complain. The means of each bank consists in its specie, as shown in its daily balances at the Clearing-House. The aggregate means consist in the aggregate specie of all the banks. The proportion of specie to their liabilities is a proper comparative view of their strength. This proportion in January last was 11,172,000 to 104,000,000, or 11 ℘ cent. This was continued with little variation until the last of August, when it was diminished to 10 ℘ cent., but was increased in September to 14, 16 and 16¾ ℘ cent., showing at the very time of this disastrous contraction, greater relative means than at any time for these two years. So futile is it to say that the banks have furnished all the aid possible, as much money, under the pressure and crisis as they did under the highest expansion of their loans. Your correspondent will thus perceive that his elaborate tables have no bearing in my view of the case.

Your correspondent speaks of a custom of the New-York banks. He says: "A custom prevails very extensively of discounting large amounts of paper with the express understanding or agreement that one-quarter or one-half shall lay in bank till another discount is obtained upon the same condition." Is this true? I am sorry for it. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a pernicious custom. It smacks very much of usury.

It seems to be well understood that the actual suspension of the New-York banks was not the result of natural causes, but arose from the disgust and indignation of the merchants, who viewed the action of the banks in its true light, and were determined to let them know that, driven to the wall and crushed as they were, they were still able to retaliate by using their power. This was acting out the common principles of human nature; but was probably unfortunate, as it furnishes a pretext for continuing the system of contraction, as necessary to their resumption. It is a poor pretext, as there can in fact be no doubt that the true way to restore confidence and set the wheels of trade in motion, is to adopt a liberal expansion by discounts. This is the direct and shortest road to resumption, which would then easily come to itself. Why should the New-York banks continue to keep their currency above the value of specie in any other part of the world?

Your correspondent says—"The evils upon us are the too great expansion of credits both of merchants and banking institutions."

I do not agree with him. No doubt there are cases in which individuals and banks have extended their credits to their own injury; but the present evil arises wholly from the sudden check and stoppage of the credits which the New-York banks had so freely given. The present evil is not too much but too little credit.

It is easy to decry credit and applaud a pure specie currency. But who does not know that it is a system of extended credit which has built up the wealth and prosperity of the country?

NATHAN APPLETON.

The Dry Goods Trade.

From the New-York Independent.

The sales by importers during the week have been limited to those at auction. Of the goods offered only a portion was sold, and prices realized were low, even for choice French goods at a credit of four months. Few or no orders are being sent out for the Spring trade. The "extended" indebtedness to Europe will have to be liquidated before heavy importations are again made. The contrast of business between this last October and that of October, 1856, is strikingly shown in the receipts at custom in each of these years:

In October, 1856, the receipts were	$3,549,737 98
In October, 1857, the receipts were only.	892,110 43
A difference of	$2,657,627 55

equal to seventy-five (75) per cent.

The domestic commission houses do not appear to be doing any business of moment. The jobbers continue to sell to a moderate extent, but at low prices, mostly for cash. There is no doubt that all staple goods will pay well for keeping another year, as production is so much reduced, and the cost of the raw material is not falling. Large sales can only be effected at prices below cost. When the demand becomes active, some time hence, there will be found few goods, in comparison, to supply the market. No large business is now expected until the farmers have sent their crops to market, which will not be till after next Spring. With this prospect of trade, the disposition will be to keep on hand small stocks. It will take another harvest to set all things right.

The Rhode Island Banks.

Providence, R. I., Thursday, Nov. 5.

The following is the statement of the Rhode Island Banks to Nov. 2, not including the Banks of this city:

Circulation	$1,837,465
Deposits	784,600
Loans	8,182,066
Specie	132,966

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, Nov. 5—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Sales 1,400 bbls. at $5@$5 25 for extra Ohio, &c. Wheat steady. Sales 60,000 bush. at 82c. for Chicago Spring, 85c.@86c. for Milwaukee Club, and $1 09 for White Indiana. Corn unchanged. Sales 6,000 bushels at 60c. Oats scarce and nominal, 34c. Whisky unchanged. Sales 400 bbls. at 19c. Freights unchanged—16c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 150,000 bush. Wheat, 8,000 bush. Oats, 8,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—36,000 bush. Wheat, 16,000 bush. Corn.

Oswego, Thursday, Nov. 5—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Sales to-day, 1,000 bbls., at $4 50@$4 75 for common to extra State. Wheat unchanged and scarce. Sales to-day, 5,000 bush. at 90c.@92c. for Chicago Spring and $1 02 for a small parcel of Red Indiana. Corn scarce and nothing doing. *Lake Imports in last 24 hours*—4,500 bush. Wheat, 2,500 bush. Barley, and 1,000 bush. Peas. *Canal Exports in same time*—5,300 bbls. Flour; 3,500 bush. Wheat; and 9,000 bush. Barley.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Cotton is better. Sales to-day 3,000 bales, at an advance of 3-16. Middling, 9⅞@10¼. Sugar firm, at 5½c.@5¾c. for Fair, and 6¼c.@6½c. for Prime. Molasses, 24½c. Corn—New, 50c.@70c. Whisky, 18c. Nothing doing in Sterling Exchange. New-York Exchange, 5@6 discount.

Charleston, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Cotton—Sales to-day 600 bales. Sales of the week 3,900. Prices have advanced on the week ¾c. We quote good middling fair 12½c.

Savannah, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Cotton—Sales to-day 350 bales at 12c.@12½c. for middling.

Augusta, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Cotton—Sales to-day 600 bales, principally at 12¼c., but a few at 12½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Stocks unsettled. There was a fall since opening. Pennsylvania State Fives, 81; Reading Railroad opened at 17¾, but fell to 16¾; Morris Canal—32 was bid, and 40 asked; Long Island Railroad, 8¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 34¼; Pennsylvania Bank stock fell 3 yesterday—quoted at 6, but advanced 1 to-day, 7.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
FOR EUROPE.			
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Ericsson	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 14
Arago	New-York	Havre	Nov. 14
FROM EUROPE.			
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 31
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 31
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 4
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 11
Vanderbilt	Havre	New-York	Nov. 14
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 5
Quaker City	New-York	Havana, &c	Nov. 7
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Nov. 12

Passengers Sailed.

In steamer Thomas Swann, for Savannah—Wm. Stewart, P. Stewart, John A. Murphy, Jos. Y. Miller, Samuel Sampson, John Kane, Just H. Stephenson, F. Middleton, J. M. Morse, Mrs. Levi Brocklebank, Mrs. Catharine Brocklebank, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Middleton and child, Alvah Blaisdell, Robert Falligrut, Stephen Spain, Mark Isaac, John Levitt, W. P. Thompson, W. W. White and lady, John W. Brocklebank and 3 children, Ellen Martin.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk and Richmond—Capt. W. Strickland, Capt. A. Baker, W. H. Bayton, W. C. Nelson, Geo. W. Morgan, H. B. Langdon, F. M. Dunnington, J. C. Hudson, J. P. Blanchard, Mrs. H. M. Gaston, Miss R. French, B. Haxall and lady, Miss E. Heller, Thomas Davidson, Chas. Sibery, Miss E. Mortimore, Miss J. Currier, W. G. Ackerman and lady, Thomas Nears and lady, and 18 in the steerage.

In bark Cienfuegos, from Cienfuegos—Andrew Castine.

In brig Lucretia, from Savanna la Mar—A. F. Segie, William Johnson, Jr.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 35 | Sun sets.... 4 53 | Moon rises.... 9 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 49 | Gov. Island. 11 33 | Hell Gate..... 1 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 5.

Cleared.

Ship Eastern Star, Henry, New-Orleans, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Bark Montauk, Lincoln, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.

Schooners Henrico, Whipple, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; D. C. Hulse, Brown, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Pearl, Westervelt, Patterson, Me., C. H. Pierson.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Bark Cienfuegos, Grant, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Chasterlain, Ponvert & Co. Oct. 22, at 7½ P. M., went ashore on Colorado Reef, where she remained two hours, when she was got off after throwing overboard four hhds. sugar, having sprung a leak of about 1,200 strokes per hour.

Bark Laura, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Wright, Tobasco Oct. 4, with logwood, hides, &c., to master. Had heavy weather. 3d inst., off Fire Island, during a heavy gale from W. N. W., lost foretopsailyard. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Frederick Eugene, (of Thomaston,) Thompson, Vienna 56 hours, with live oak for the Navy Yard.

Brig Louisa Augusta, (Neap.,) Maresca, Naples 80 ds., and Carthagena 45 ds., with licquorice, paste, sulphur, &c., to order. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Brig B. T. Nash, (of Boston,) White, Cardenas Oct. 17, with molasses, to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig John Boynton, Blye, Port-au-Prince Oct. 18, with coffee and logwood to Roiker & Mollman. Died, Oct. 27, lat. 29 08, lon. 75 44, Thos. Griffin, seaman, of England; 31st, lat. 34 29, lon. 72 45, Elderbridge Tarbox, seaman, of Waldoboro.

Brig Lucretia, (of Boston,) Brown, Savanna la Mar Oct. 12, with logwood and pimento to C. & E. J. Peters. Experienced heavy N. N. W. gales the entire passage; been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. L. B. Ferguson, Barrett, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Harriet Neal, Hanscome, Aux Cayes Oct. 18, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Magnet, Shackford, for New-York.

Schr. Solomon Andrews, Putnam, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton and wheat to B. Elcasom & Son.

Schr. B. S. Johnson, Walter, Darien 6 ds., with naval stores to J. B. Johnson.

Schr. Rosa, (of Norfolk,) Barnard, Rio Hache, N. G., 30 ds., with hides, &c., to Blow & March. Experienced very heavy weather on the passage, lost foretopmast and topsail, split sails, &c.

Schr. J. W., Faulkner, Boston, with mdse. to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. E. M. Clark, (3-masted,) Clark, Hartford for Albany.

Schr. C. A. Stetson, ——, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. Geo. Hoffman, Nickerson, Newark for Boston.

Schr. C. A. Crook, Abrams, Alexandria, Va., with coal.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford 18 hours, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

WIND—During the day, S.

Sailed.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall; Atlanta, Gager, Charleston. Ship City of New-York, Salter, Liverpool.

U. S. surveying schr. Bowditch, Budd, for Key West, via Charleston.

Memoranda.

The ship Glad Tidings, Capt. Nelson, of Wm. Nelson & Son's line of New-Orleans packets, is now on the Marine Railway, Hunter's Point, for inspection. The steamer Oregon will go off to-day. The Commodore will follow.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 5—Arr., barks J. W. Paige, Manzanilla; Elk, Swift, Gloucester; brigs Umpire, Charleston; President Z. Taylor, Selters, Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

SHOAL OFF THE RIVER LEMPA—PACIFIC OCEAN.

An extensive shoal, having only 12 feet of water over it, on which two vessels have recently struck, is reported to lie off the river Lempa, about 10 miles off shore, and directly in the track of vessels from La Union to Acajutla. The shoal is about three miles long, in a N. E. and S. W. direction, and from its centre the volcano of San Miguel (6,780 feet high) bears N. N. E. It lies in lat. 13° 2' N., lon. 88° 19' W. of Greenwich, nearly. There is reason to believe that the whole of this coast of Central America is placed in our charts about eight miles too far north.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Oct. 19, brigs Flora, of New-York, disg.; Croton, do. do.; Monticello, from Boston, just arr.; schr. Central America, for New-York in 2 ds.

At Cardenas, Oct. 17, barks Joseph Fish, disg.; Louisiana, from Wilmington, N. C., do.; Favorite, for Liverpool, ldg.; Col. Penniman, for New-York, do.

At Aux Cayes, Oct. 18, brigs Vernon, Collins, from St. Thomas for New-York; Rollerson, from and for Boston; Tornado, McCarty, from St. Thomas for New-York.

At Savanna la Mar, Oct. 12, Br. bark Fredonia, Horrower, from Kingston for Glasgow.

At Rio Hache, N. G., Oct. 6, schr. Carmeta Barrase, ldg. for New-York, to sail next day.